

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE DUKE AND THE ARMY.

**S**REQUENTLY as the Duke of Wellington has had occasion to testify to the high character of the British soldiery, he never did so with more heartiness and effect than on Tuesday evening. The opportunity of doing so, too, was a good one—better than that of writing a despatch. All the courage, devotion, and stern endurance that Wellington has chronicled was exhibited under a system calculated to chill and repress many of the better qualities of the soldier. Colonel Napier speaks of the achievements of our army in the Peninsula as increased in merit by the fact that they were performed by men who fought “under the cold shade of aristocracy;” while the French, under the Imperial system, were stimulated by hopes and rewards that never brightened the career of our “rank and file.” It was the defect of our system: the Duke of Wellington often felt the disadvantage of it: he has been known to complain of the strictness with which his hands were tied by the “authorities” at home with regard to rewards and promotions; he could do little but “recommend” in cases of good service; all honorary distinctions were the gift of the Sovereign, and the Duke has always, from a sense of loyalty, refrained from interfering with its exercise: under such circumstances, the result was certain. Honours and rewards, crosses, medals, and clasps, became the objects of political intrigue; the friends and connections of the predominant party were sure of prizes in the Lottery, if they could show the faintest claim to them; where that interest was not possessed, the most brilliant services went unmarked. The force of circumstances, of course, compelled some departures from the general rule, and there were cases of great and unfriended merit getting its due honour; but they were just enough to blind the mass of men to the system itself, and enable great abuses of a trust to be committed with impunity.

Promotion in the English Army has been so completely a matter of purchase or interest, that in but few instances were the officers of the higher grades unconnected with influential parties at home. In all distributions of honours, they were pretty secure. A glance at the Army-List will confirm this statement. But descend a little in the scale of rank, and we find the subaltern officers, the non-commissioned officers, and privates, who struggled through the long and hard-fought campaigns of the Peninsula, without any emblem of their services at all; the chiefs blaze with orders and decorations; the great body of the army has nothing. Often and often has this been complained of, and with great justice; but no ear has been given to all representations from the aggrieved parties.

The Duke of Wellington, true to the principle he had laid down to himself in this matter, declined to interfere; and the denial of this honorary distinction remains a source of discontent in the army to the present day.

We only mention this as exhibiting one phase of our system. The same cold policy that was so sparing of honours to all but the luckily connected—a matter very distinct, one would imagine, from military merit—was lavish of punishment. Every victory of our arms has been gained by men who for every fault were liable to the lash; and who, by no merit whatever, could rise above a certain level. Time has wrought some improvements in both respects: an almost unlimited and discretionary power of punishment was restrained; but still its infliction was capable, in some cases, of producing death. Again and again were efforts made, and almost exclusively by civilians, to abolish the power; but they were always met by the same objection, that there was no other way of maintaining discipline. Some officers, however, at last made the experiment; it was found possible, even amid the difficulties that parsimony and the carelessness of official routine places in the way of better means. And even under the modified practice, cases occurred at intervals that were really disgraceful to a civilised community; and one such case has at last given the death-blow to the system.

The speech of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords on Tuesday is evidently the beginning of a new era in our military system: it is forced on by the much greater influence that public opinion has acquired over public men. Those who underrate the representative system and scoff at the Reform Bill, should look at the treatment that all proposals for improving any class or body met with before that political change. Sneers, scorn, contempt, absolute denial of the remedy, without inquiry into the abuse. Forty years did the Slave-trade struggle for abolition; not till the

representation was placed on a wider basis did slavery in our own empire, as an institution, follow it. Count the number of great changes late years have produced, and we shall soon perceive how much society gains from the people having a real share in the governing power. It is the vice of small knots and corporations of men to be mean and cruel. A great public, properly informed, is neither one nor the other; though those who administer its affairs make it appear so.

The defects of our military system, with its exclusiveness of

ranks, its tests of birth and wealth, as the fitness to command, are essentially those of a “proud aristocracy;” or, what is still worse, a rich oligarchy. Their elevation is not the real one of worth and talent; and they only feel secure in extraneous means of support and influence over others. The rudest expedient is the easiest, so brute force is adopted. But the end of this is coming; and this one change is the precursor of a thousand. Let no one fear that these changes will be for the worse, either for the army or the nation. Glad are we to see the sternest of all disciplinarians, one of the



THE PROPHECY OF THE FLOWER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



last of that series of great soldiers which the wars of the French Revolution produced, and the greatest English General since the days of Marlborough, preparing the first process of the change. He "speaks as one having authority." To the army itself the change will come better recommended than had it proceeded from one less experienced. But we would remind the public that, in the limitation of the power of flogging, nay, in its total abolition, they will by no means have done all its duty. Mere negation is cheap and easy to any system; but something positive must take its place, and here, what will be required will be something more solid than declamation and sympathy. For all the improvements we hope to see in the condition of the soldier, the nation must be prepared to pay; it cannot have good service and cheap service at the same time. Nothing could be less costly than terror and whipcord; but in that as we resolve to put our trust no more, we must be ready for the alternatives.

### THE PROPHECY OF THE FLOWER.

THE name of Vidal must be already well known to our readers, by his charming sketch "Curiosity," an engraving of which we gave in a former number. We this week give another specimen of the same artist; it is a copy of the engraving by Messrs. Goupil and Ritter, of Paris, from one of the chalk drawings exhibited by M. Vidal in the Exhibition of the Louvre, of the present year. It represents a Girl consulting the Flower for a favourable augury of her Love: the practice is not wholly unknown in England, but prevails more on the Continent; it ranks with the many other little superstitions of the same kind, that have furnished so many themes to poetry and painting. Retzsch has given a beautiful sketch of Margaret plucking the leaves from the flower, from one of the scenes in "Faust."

Vidal is very popular in this country; engravings from his sketches are in almost every print-shop; his female figures are remarkable for grace and simplicity, with an originality of treatment, that compensate for the absence of more elevated and intellectual qualities. This remark is peculiarly applicable to the new series, of which the present Engraving is one. M. Vidal's beauties have an elegance and reality, possessed by no other living artist, with the exception of Gavarni; they recall to the mind the celebrated girls' heads of Crenze. Vidal executes in several crayons, a mode which has become now as great a rage as it was in the last century; but it has been much improved by the discoveries of our modern water-colour painters; in fact, it might be termed a combination of the two systems.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The most recent visitor to France and guest of Louis Philippe's court is the Prince Royal of Bavaria—come, some say, to influence the Government as regards the Bavarian mismanagement of Greece, and by others alleged to be only guided by his desire to behold a country where his excellent grandfather, afterwards King, spent the happiest days of his life as a Colonel in the French service. From one of his suite I have learnt that her Royal Highness the Princess William of Prussia, wife of the brother of the King, and heir to the throne, will visit England at the end of the present month. The Princess is an amiable and accomplished woman, who has managed to fix the affections of one who, in all affairs of life is wise, honest, and sincere, and in those of love once perpetrated a whole novel of inconstancy.

Louis Philippe has once more turned sailor at Eu, delighted at his marine prowess when commanding the manoeuvres, as High Admiral, betwixt Eu, Tréport, and Dieppe, were it not that he throws a longing, lingering look towards the shores of Great Britain, which he dare not visit. To console himself with news of his fair and august ally, the Queen Victoria, he there detained for several days Count de Jarnac, *Chargé d'Affaires* of France to your Court, who, very singularly, went to Paris to give away his sister, one of the maids of honour to the Queen, to M. de Lasteyrie, the grandson of Lafayette, and one of the most thorough-paced and sincere Radicals of France. The Count de Jarnac being detained at Eu had this singular result, that the whole of the habitually numerous French Embassy to the Court of St. James's was reduced to one *Attache*, the Count d'Astorg; for Count de St. Anlaire, the Ambassador, was detained by the unfortunate non-election of his son; whilst the return of the second secretary of Embassy, Count Louis de Noailles, was prevented at the last moment by the death of his father, the Duke de Poix.

The greatest sensation is created in Paris by the nomination of the Marquis of Normandy to the Embassy to the Court of the Tuilleries. The interest in the eyes of Frenchmen is, that the Marquis has not only been prominent as a Minister of State and a Viceroy of Ireland, but is likewise a novel writer and a great *dilettante* and lover of art; whilst the present noble and estimable representative of Great Britain at this Court is certainly one of the most unromantic and unartistic *Grand Seigneurs* that ever visited Paris. The removal of Lord Cowley is no wise hurried; and I know positively that Lord Normanby intends going to take the waters at Vichy before assuming his high diplomatic functions.

We are, here, far from having recovered from the effects of extreme heat: a celebrated chymist, M. Payen, has lately attempted to prove that the paleness and sallowness of the prettiest women of France arises from the habit of taking milk and coffee for breakfast; but the mercurial heat of our French Babylon at this season every year, although not so intense as lately, may much better account for the predominance of the lilies over the roses on the faces of my fair countrywomen, which is generally combined with a remarkable want of *embonpoint*. This year, the heat has not only increased fearfully the number of lunatics, but likewise of suicides. Of the latter, the number is now appalling in that once happy France which was wont to laugh at English spleen of the true Briton, and at the number of good folks across Channel who killed themselves to get rid of *ennui*, and of the November fogs. The number of suicides, which already created so much astonishment in 1827, when they amounted to 1,542, last year already reached the formidable total of 3,040! This year, they are expected to exceed greatly the latter number. Suicide is now commonly spoken of by most young men as a capital resource, in case of great difficulties arising in their finances; and nothing is commoner than to behold two lovers asphyxiate themselves with charcoal, or kill one another in the Bois de Boulogne, because they are not rich enough to marry, or their union is opposed by their parents. Another species of perversity prevails at this moment, of a still deeper criminality—I allude to incendiarism.

Of late, no less than 84 parishes of France have been visited by destructive fires. Some are attributed to accident; but little doubt can be entertained that by far the larger number are the work of crime; and, in France, this crime is almost always connected with political hatred. The absorbing topic still continues to be the elections and their results. They are the following:—The Ministers have, apparently, acquired an overwhelming majority. If it had been still greater, there would have been danger; not only because, in Constitutional Governments, the maintenance of the energy of the nation, and the eliciting of truth, demands a vigorous shock of parties; but because, in France, a too great majority for Government in the Chamber one year, has always awakened the lower classes to revolt, and proved destructive to the next Government that followed. Now, however, all the different shades of Opposition combine to sink differences, and close their ranks: the resistance will be sufficient to control. The Legitimists have lost 11 deputies of their party, because they have not marched with the age, and their opinions are now antediluvian. There are four lawyers less in the present Chamber. To the deputies of the Jewish persuasion, two are added; and the bankers are innumerable; whilst the Liberals and Opposition generally, lose nearly 30 votes. To the number of deputies who are writers of the press, three are added—M. Leon Faucher, of the *Sicile*; M. De Lesseps, of the *Esprit Public*; and that fierce writer of the *Gazette de France*, a priest, and a Legitimist, M. De Genoude. From new elements so eccentric, strange scenes are expected in the Chamber of Deputies. In the meantime, the Parisians are enjoying all jokes and tricks played off at the elections. Much amusement has been excited by one perpetrated in Paris, at the expense of a once all-powerful, and now expelled Conservative—M. Jacques Lefevre, the ex-member for the second arrondissement of Paris, whose election was implicitly relied upon by Government as well as himself. A man, genteelly dressed in black at a critical hour of the election day, rushed into the house of M. M., the bookseller, and frightening his wife by the mysteriousness and pressing appearance of his manners, got introduced to the good bibliophile, who was in his bath, and told him he was the chief valet of his friend M. Lefevre, who sent him to tell him that if he did not come and vote at once, he was lost. The man of books rushed out of the bath, huddled on his clothes, and followed precipitately his deceiver, who took care so to guide his hand that he only discovered just too late that he had put in his voting ball for his friend's antagonist—M. Berger—now a member of the Chamber.

Before I terminate, I must state to you, for the benefit of the tradesmen of London, a new and effective mode of recovering debts due to them. Yesterday a man walked up and down before No. 5, Rue de Seine, the residence of a law student, with an immense placard on his back, on which was written, "Mr. C. owes me the amount of thirty bottles of claret, and here I am going to walk until he has cashed my bill!" The wine had long since gone the way of all juice of the grape, and money was scarce with the gay student, but he made gigantic efforts and raised the required sum, for he could not stand the laughter of the crowd, of which a new volley exploded as each fresh passenger read the placard.

#### FRANCE.

The elections in France are now all concluded; and the *Journal des Débats* gives the following as the final result of the returns:—

Conservatives	289
Opposition	168
Majority for Ministers	121
Out of 457 nominations, 289 belong to the Conservative party, and 168 to the	

Opposition. On the whole, the new Chamber contains at this moment 110 new deputies. 82 are Conservatives—34 of whom were elected in the place of ancient Conservative deputies, and 48 replace deputies of the Opposition; 28 belong to the Opposition—9 of whom were elected in the place of ancient deputies of the Opposition, and 19 replace Conservative deputies. The Conservative party obtained a double election; and the Opposition, four. The Conservative gains 49 nominations, and loses 23. Thus, the definite result yields to the Conservative party, in addition to the ancient majority, 26 nominations more than to the Opposition.

The journals mention the arrival at Paris of "l'illustre chef de la Ligue contre les Cérèales, M. Cobden."

The Chamber of Peers assembled a day or two ago to receive the communication of the Royal ordinance of the 29th ult., constituting it a court of justice for the trial of Joseph Henri, and then went into a secret sitting, under the presidency of the Chancellor, on the subject of the ordinance. M. Hébert, the Procureur-General, and M. Bresson, the Avocat-General, named in the ordinance, were present. After hearing the requisitory of the Procureur-General, the Court formed itself into a Chamber of Council, at which a decree was drawn up, ordering the usual preliminary arrangements, and appointed the Duke Décazes, Count Portalis, Baron Girod (de l'Ain), and M. Laplagne-Barris, to assist the Chancellor in the examination of the prisoner. There were 131 Peers present. The Examining Commission of the Court of Peers, under the presidency of Duke Pasquier, attended by the Registrar-in-Chief, M. E. Cauchy, have commenced the interrogation of Joseph Henri.

The President of the Court of Peers interrogated Henri, on Monday last, at the Conciergerie. M. Laplagne Barris, it was stated, would be charged with drawing up the report on the attempt, but it was not expected to be read before the opening of the Parliamentary session, announced for the 17th instant. The pistols used by the assassin were not, as had been pretended, mere pocket pistols that could carry only a distance of from six to fifteen paces.

"If we are correctly informed," says the *Journal des Débats*, "a bullet fired from them would strike a wall, but without precision, at the distance of a hundred yards. A board half an inch thick was pierced by a bullet fired at sixty yards, and a leaden slug fired from the same distance went through the board, and was not afterwards found. Fired from the distance of thirty to forty yards, the bullets traversed the board, and flattened against a wall, several feet from it. These experiments, made by a Captain of the Artillery, at Vincennes, and M. Montier Lepage, the celebrated gunsmith, were repeated ten or twelve times, and with the same result."

At five o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Joseph Henri was conveyed from the Conciergerie to the garden of the Tuilleries, under a strong military escort. He was then asked to point out the spot where he stood, and the direction in which he had fired, in order to lead to the discovery of the projectiles, which had hitherto been sought for in vain. The prisoner readily complied with the request, and was afterwards brought back to the Conciergerie.

The *Presse* says:—"One of the Directors of the Post-office proceeded a few days back to England, to obtain further information on the system of the Penny Postage now in force in England. It appears certain, from this fact, that the Ministry, in conformity with what it has promised, intends, in the next session, presenting a Postage Reform Bill, of a more complete character than that previously brought in."

The Chamber of Peers and the new Chamber of Deputies is to meet on Tuesday next. The session will be a very short one, as no public business of any kind will be entered upon, and the only object of it is to enable the Chamber of Deputies to verify the returns of the Members, and to choose a President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries. The session will close in the first week of September. The *Débats* states that, contrary to general expectation, the King will open the Parliament in person; but that, in his speech from the throne, his Majesty will merely express the pleasure and satisfaction it gives him to see himself surrounded by the Representatives of the nation. The Chambers will send up an address in answer to the speech; and, after the routine business for which the session is held, the Chambers will adjourn to the end of the month of December or beginning of January.

The *France Algérienne* announces the arrest, near Tlemcen, of a Prussian officer who was organising an insurrection in favour of Abd-el-Kader among the tribes of the province of Oran.

#### ITALY.

Letters from Rome to the 1st inst. state that the excitement caused by the amnesty had subsided, both in the capital and in the provinces, owing chiefly to the recommendation of the Pope and the measures taken by the local authorities to moderate the universal joy. A strong feeling of gratitude is, however, implanted among the people at large; and, though reforms are anxiously wished for, full time will be allowed to the Pontiff and his popular Minister, Cardinal Gizzi, for carrying them into execution. The Pope lately said—"My people may expect justice and mercy from me, for my only guide is this book," laying his hand on the New Testament.

Cardinal Gizzi labours under an attack of the gout, but he is still at work in arranging the base of future proceedings. It is said that he means to publish a Ministerial *exposé*, and that the Pope has announced his determination annually to make known the state of the finances, and to solicit plans for their amelioration.

The new Government is in the highest degree popular, and Rome is alone prevented, by the absence of its principal nobles and bankers, from opening a subscription for a monument to commemorate the reign of Pius IX. The Romagna is equally tranquil, and the Pope and Cardinal Gizzi are as popular there as in the capital.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Liverpool, after a very quick passage from Halifax, having been only nine days in coming from that place. She left Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 3rd instant. Captain Jenkins reports that he lost sight of Cape Race, Newfoundland, at seven A.M. of Tuesday, the 4th; and at six o'clock last Tuesday morning he made Cape Clear—thus, within seven days from the time of losing the American land, he obtained view of our own shores. Lord Falkland, late Governor of Nova Scotia, came home in the *Cambria*.

After one of the most strenuous struggles ever known in any political body, the Tariff Bill from the House of Representatives finally passed the Senate of the United States on the 27th July, amended by striking out the 9th section. This section is unimportant, and related wholly to the course to be pursued in the case of an invoice supposed to be undervalued. It touched in nothing the principle or other details of the bill. It was sent back to the House, which body immediately concurred in the amendment, and is doubtless ere this signed by the President, and will go into effect December 1, 1846.

As might have been expected, there was great excitement on the matter, and the doubt of its passing is proved in the fact of its having been finally carried by the casting-vote of Mr. Vice-President Dallas; the Senate itself, on a division, were equal, and the Vice-President, by giving a casting-vote in favour of the bill, succeeded in carrying it. Mr. Webster was the great opponent of the measure; his speeches are reported at enormous length in the American papers, but it is hardly necessary to recur to his arguments. The measure has now become law, the President's signature having been affixed to the bill on the following day. The passing of this great measure, involving such mighty changes in commerce, is the only topic of discussion in the New York papers; everything appears to be sunk in the general excitement on this all-important matter.

A frightful accident had occurred on the New York and Erie Railroad, by which two persons were killed, and a great many seriously injured. The accident arose from the breaking of a wheel of the first passenger-car.

The intelligence received from Mexico by this arrival, though diffuse and interesting, is entirely un decisive, and discloses little beyond the quiet and gradual approach of affairs towards a climax, both on the frontier of Mexico, and internally in that unfortunate state. The latest advices from the Rio del Norte reach to about the 15th ult. General Taylor, the American commander, still remained in the immediate vicinity of Matamoros, with the majority of his force; but every exertion was being made to prepare for an effective advance up the river to Monterey. Camargo had been converted into a depot for supplies, with a view to ulterior operations.

From Vera Cruz the advices are to the 25th July. These advices, in the opinion of the American journals, and in that of Mr. Webster also, lead to the impression that a determined effort is to be made to repel the hostile attacks of the United States; and, it is said, that the Executive had received authentic information to that effect. Paredes, up to the 7th ult., had not left the capital, deterred by the fear of an immediate revolt. A slight attempt in the city had been successfully suppressed. The blockade of Vera Cruz was still maintained. A collision had taken place on the 8th. The *Princeton*, with the *Cumberland* and *Potomac*, having proceeded twelve miles up the coast from Vera Cruz, to take in supplies, the enemy concentrated a force of 300 Mexicans, who fired on the boats and wounded one man. The *Princeton*, lying close by, opened her fire upon the chapparral and concealed breastworks, and soon silenced the battery. The Mexican account of the affair is, that they had three men killed and several wounded, and that the Americans lost one officer and some men. The American account is, that the Mexicans had six or eight wounded and three killed, and on their own side only one man wounded. Arista had issued a proclamation to the troops of the division, declaring that his and their honour was affected by the disastrous action of the 9th of May, and he states that he has demanded an investigation, which the Government had granted. Late advices from Yucatan would seem to throw some slight doubts upon the entire separation of the department from Mexico.

#### INDIA.

##### ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 1st of July arrived on Tuesday. The other dates are Calcutta, June 19; Madras, June 22. We have no news from China. The Mail had been overdue some days, and apprehensions were beginning to be felt on the subject. It appears that the Mail arrived at Suez on the morning of the 27th July. The *Akbar*, which sailed from Bombay on the 19th June, when about 760 miles from that port, experienced a severe gale, which caused her considerable injury, and obliged her to return. She reached Bombay on the 30th June, when the Mail was transferred to the *Semiramis*, which had a favourable passage to Aden. From thence the Mail was conveyed to Suez by the *Atalanta*.

The news by this mail is unimportant. The chief item is the surrender of Fort Koté Kangra. Our troops having, with no inconsiderable exertion overcome the difficulties of the march, sat down before the place on the 28th of May. The Commander and his Chiefs having come forth to endeavour to make conditions, were informed that the only terms which could be allowed them were those of unconditional submission; that, if within the hour the garrison resolved to submit, they would be permitted to retire, carrying with them a single bundle each. All arms, ammunition, stores, and property of every kind, with these exceptions, were made over to us. The evacuation took place in the course of the day, and

by the afternoon the British flag waved from the battlements of a fortress hitherto deemed impregnable.

The monsoon had set in most favourably; the sufferings of the poor were diminished, and the cholera had lessened its ravages.

Tranquillity prevailed throughout India. In Lahore there was a spirit of dissatisfaction. Money was difficult to be had there. The Government was determined to enforce its claims upon the Nawab of Moultan; he was preparing to defend his town. At Peshawar, the Sikh soldiers had exhibited symptoms of insubordination from want of pay; but some advances had partly pacified them. Gholab Singh was busy in regulating his newly-acquired country.

Scinde enjoys complete repose.

The Governor-General was at Simla, in good health; he was expected in the Jullundur Doab after the rains.

The Rajah of Ludwa, who had been betrayed by the Sikh Prime Minister, Rajah Lal Singh, was coming as a prisoner into the British territory to be detained for life.

A Bombay-built ship, called the *Bombay Castle*, has been burned near Saugor; suspicion fell upon some persons belonging to her crew.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir G. Arthur, who had been seriously ill, was better, and preparing to go into the Deccan. It was said that he was waiting for a successor from England, before he took his departure from India. His period for holding the reins of power will expire in next June, but his previous retirement is expected.

Sir Henry Roper, the Chief Justice of Bombay, was also making preparations for resigning his appointment. Much speculation was afoot as to his successor.

Both at Bombay and at Calcutta we have no change to record in commercial or monetary matters; the former continuing very dull, and the latter very tight.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

##### THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

The Sugar Duties Bill, which was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons, on Saturday, was brought up to-day.

The Earl of CLARENDON moved that it should be read a first time. The noble Earl said that as he understood that it would be for the personal convenience of noble Lords, and as he considered that all possible delay should be avoided in passing the bill, he was willing to depart from the usual custom of making the first reading a mere formal motion, to take the discussion upon the principle of the measure in its first stage. He then proceeded to state the grounds upon which the Government rested their defence of the measure. During the last four years Parliament had declared the Protective system to be erroneous, and the principle of Free-Trade to be a principle of justice. This bill was the corollary to the abolition of the Corn-Laws, for Parliament could not with any regard to consistency remove protection from the farmers at home and retain it for the exclusive benefit of the planters in the colonies. He contended that this measure would not only procure for the British consumer a sufficient supply of sugar, but would give it to him at a reduced price, while, at the same time, it would bring an addition of half a million of money into the Treasury. He denied that it would give any stimulus to the slave-trade, and asserted that the West India colonies themselves did not object to the bill, when assured of facilities to free immigration, and the abolition of their differential duties. To these two subjects the Government had promised to direct their careful attention. He ridiculed the idea of taking the gold, diamonds, coffee, cotton, and other products of slave labour, and even of carrying, and refining to sell again, slave produced sugars, while we made exception to one particular description of sugar alone. This, was, indeed, laying ourselves justly open to the charge of hypocrisy.

Lord STANLEY remarked on the extraordinary rapidity of change which characterised the present time, and more especially the present Parliament, which would go down to posterity as the rapid propulsion Parliament. The principle of excluding slave-grown sugar had been maintained till now, not merely as a consequence of Negro Emancipation, but as a part of that system of Protection under which our colonies have hitherto flourished. Even so recently as March, the producers of free-grown sugar were assured of the continued guarantee of an Act of Parliament; but, in July, a new Government comes into office, and, without the slightest hesitation, a new Sugar Bill is brought in, which, in the month of August, was submitted, he would not use the mockery of saying to their deliberation, but to their decision, recommended, as it was, by the use of arguments in the House of Commons of the strangest and most incomprehensible character. Free-Trade was now held to be all in all, and competition was to be the remedy for the injury which they inflicted. But when they bade the West Indian planter compete with the slave owner, it was like cutting off a man's leg, and telling him that now, under the wholesome influence of competition, he could run a race with a man whose two legs were still left him. Competition, in the present position of the West and East Indies, could not be successfully carried on. It was against policy—it was even against expediency. At present, the supply of colonial sugar was greater, and the price lower, than it had ever been. The idea of a sugar "famine" was ludicrous. From the West Indies we expected a supply of 120,000 tons; from the East Indies, 80,000; 46,000 tons were actually shipped from the Mauritius; 20,000 tons of free-grown sugar were anticipated, and there were 40,000 tons in bond. We thus might calculate on a supply of sugar amounting to from 270,000 to 280,000 tons, with the probability of a great increase during the year ensuing. It was not the stimulus of competition, but the stimulus of Protection, which our colonies required; and this we were about to withdraw, and to expose them to the cheaper labour, and the vast and fertile soil of Cuba and Brazil. Were they prepared to incur the moral guilt and responsibility of adding ten or twenty thousand slaves annually to the slave population of these countries—for what? A reduction on the price of sugar of one-halfpenny per pound, and some addition to the revenue. We had paid £20,000,000 for the emancipation of our slaves; and yet, by the present measure, which would fearfully augment the slave-trade, we are undoing all, and making ourselves the butt and scorn of foreign nations. He called on the Government to speak out on this question. What did they mean by the introduction of free labour?—by the removal of restrictions on emigration? Any attempt to obtain free labour from the coast of Africa would be a renewal of the slave-trade on our part; and if we did not do this, we were deluding the West Indies into an acquiescence in the present measure, in the hope of a boon which we could not bestow. He believed that the people of this country were, as a moral and a Christian people, prepared to undergo still greater sacrifices, in order to carry out their desire to see the slave-trade abolished, which this measure would counteract and neutralise. In their and his name he entered a protest, by moving that the bill before them be read a first time that day three months, though he would not, at the present advanced period of the Session, divide the House on his amendment.

Lord DENHAM declared his irreconcilable hostility to the principle of the bill. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the bill. He argued that because our efforts on the coast of Africa had failed, and because the poor consumer of this country was liable to a heavy imposition for his sugar, the Government were bound, without the least delay, to bring forward the measure. He suggested to Lord Stanley to allow the first reading of the bill without any amendment, in order to avoid courtesy to the other House, and on the second reading to move his amendment.

Lord ASHBURTON opposed the bill on colonial and anti-slavery considerations. Lord MONTAGUE pointed out that the Government were not responsible for the lateness of the period at which the bill had been introduced, but they would have been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, if, under the circumstances of their entrance into office, they had delayed proposing a settlement of the question. Although, viewed superficially, the state of our finances might appear flourishing, there was positively a deficiency on the anticipated revenue of the year, and this bill afforded a legitimate means for supplying an increase.

Lord BROUGHAM dwelt with sarcastic reiteration on the unprecedented time and manner in which this great question has been dealt with by a Government without a majority in either House, and whose motives he divined to be the desire of going to a general election with a cry of cheap sugar. The noble and learned Lord commented in a vein of irony upon the changes of opinion avowed by Sir Robert Peel, Lord Sandon, and the Chairman of the East India Company, Sir James Hogg; and affirmed, on the authority of Sir John Rae Reid, that the merchants connected with the West Indies were refusing to send out the usual supplies, under the belief that their security would be affected by the present bill. Passing from individual to general considerations, he reviewed the arguments in support of the bill, contending that slavery and the slave-trade had so isolated the question of the cultivation of sugar, as to render the analogies of cotton, coffee, or tobacco inapplicable. It was impossible that free labour could beat slave labour, so long as the market of Africa was open to the Cuban or Brazilian planter; and this bill was the first instance in which this country undertook, not to resist any change, but actually to create one which would tend actively and positively to stimulate the African slave-trade.

Earl GREY spoke at considerable length in favour of the bill, and of Free-Trade. He accused Lord Brougham of having hung back, when in office, from giving any assistance to Lord Ripon, in preparing the Slave Abolition measure, and declared that the noble and learned Lord's opinion on this question would not be held at the value of a pin by any man, woman, or child, in the country.

Lord BROUGHAM having defended himself from these taunts,

Lord STANLEY acquiesced in Lord Lansdowne's suggestion, and allowed the bill to be read a first time.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE immediately moved that the bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Lord STANLEY then moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

The House sat till one o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and sat till one o'clock the next morning. There are to be morning sittings till the end of the session.

NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBER.—Lord Robert Grosvenor took the oaths and his seat for Chester.

PRIVATE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. HUME submitted to the House eight resolutions, with the view of reforming the manner of transacting the private business. After a discussion, resolutions 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, were agreed to; the others were withdrawn.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—After long and tedious discussions upon several important subjects, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates, and several votes were taken.

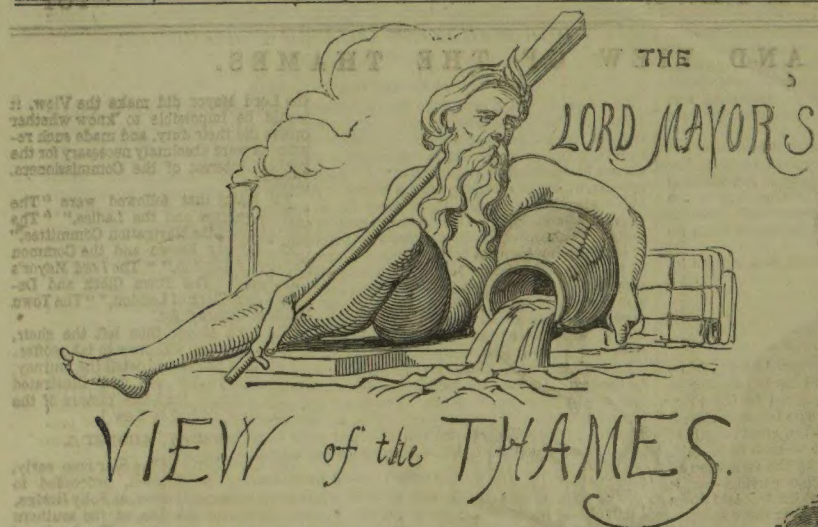
REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON RUM.—The House went into Committee on the Customs' Duties, and the duty on colonial rum was reduced one shilling.

THE ARMS (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the second reading of the Arms (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the bill be



deed, that immediate change of air to the more congenial numbers in the  
agreed upon by everybody. The carriages sensibly diminished in numbers in the  
Parks and at the West End; Opera orders were abundant, and sometimes people  
got a box who had never been in one before, and displaying their innocence  
thereof by buying a bill and hanging it over the edge, pinned to the amber satin  
and mistaking Mario for Allen, and Basse for Mr. Lumley. The Concerts were  
all over, and the light halls of Willis and Hanover-square, and  
dirty—we had well-nigh said "grubby"—oven of Her Majesty's Theatre, no  
longer bottled up well-meaning people, who had been guilty of no offence  
and therefore did not deserve such treatment, from moon till dewy eve.  
Fashionable entertainments, too, diminished. *This dantesque and diabolical*  
*piéd*—from lack of seats—were no longer chronicled. Stay-at-home unfortunate  
were promised more grouse, by Higliand marauders, than all the moors could  
furnish; coloured shirts, of wild and wondrous patterns, hitherto christened  
"Regatta," were suddenly converted into "Shooting;" and "Gent.'s Joiville's"  
retired into private life, to make room in the windows for "Bonnie Heals"  
"Ties," as worn by the superior classes at Perth and other game pitches.  
There were no more *fêtes champ(aign)ères*, no more marvellous exhibition.  
Indeed, it became a question difficult to answer, where the wonders went to,  
the inamimiks and Boshiesmen,—the oxen, horses, and iceberg dogs,—the  
living statues and waxen celebrities, that collectively drew the shillings from  
the popular pocket, as the loadstone rock of the "Arabian Nights" which  
drew the nails from the arcosities that came within the sphere of its attraction.  
Everything was getting dried up and dusty. Plants outside windows turned  
brown, and mignonette went very wild, and was not replaced; for the last  
flower-laden barrows ceased to come round, the people having found out that  
their contents always died two days after purchase, in spite of every care. Even  
ladies and gentlemen appeared parched up for want of water, and betook them  
selves accordingly to aquatic districts; and shutters closed, and servants were  
upon board wages, and nobody was at home any more for several months.  
Albert Smith, in *Bentley's Miscellany*.





RIGHT HON. JOHN JOHNSON,

Lord Mayor.

1. Oxford.
2. River Cherwell.
3. Sandford Lock and Weir.
4. Drayton.
5. Abingdon.
6. Appleford.
7. Wallingford.
8. Shillingford Bridge.
9. Goring.
10. Basildon Park.
11. Pangbourne Bridge.
12. Whitchurch.
13. Reading.
14. Henley.
15. Great Marlow.
16. Maidenhead.
17. Monkey Island.
18. Windsor Castle and Bridge.
19. Egham.
20. Eton College.
21. Colne River.
22. Staines and Bridge.
23. Laleham.
24. Chertsey.
25. Walton and Bridge.
26. Hampton Wick.
27. Twickenham.
28. Hampton Court.
29. Teddington and Lock.
30. Kingston.
31. Richmond.
32. Kew.
33. Brentford.

## FIRST DAY.—AUGUST 6TH, 1846.

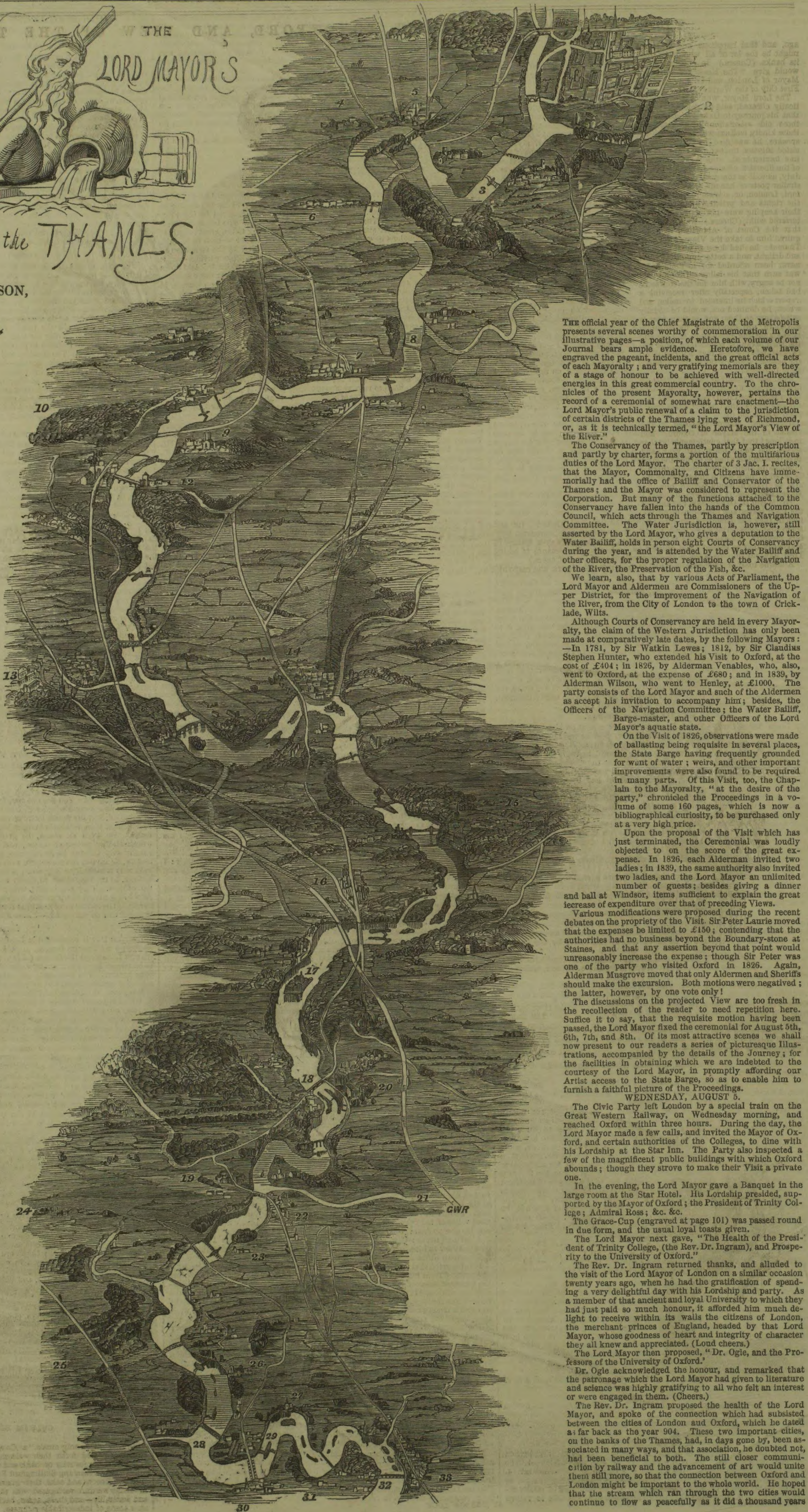
Places.	Distances—Miles.
Oxford .. .. to Abingdon ..	8
Abingdon { to Junction of } ..	9½
{ Thame & Isis } ..	
Thame and Isis { to Shillingford ..	1½
Junction } ..	
Shillingford .. to Wallingford ..	2½
Wallingford .. to Goring ..	7
Goring .. .. to Whitchurch ..	3½
Whitchurch .. to Caversham ..	6
Caversham .. to Reading ..	2½

## SECOND DAY.—AUGUST 7TH, 1846.

Places.	Distances—Miles.
Reading .. .. to .. Henley ..	8½
Henley .. .. to .. Hambledon ..	2½
Hambledon .. to .. Hurley ..	3½
Hurley .. .. to .. Temple ..	1
Temple .. .. to .. Marlow ..	2
Marlow .. .. to .. Clefden ..	5
Clefden .. .. to .. Maidenhead ..	2
Maidenhead .. to .. Romney ..	7
Romney .. .. to .. Windsor ..	1

## THIRD DAY.—AUGUST 8TH, 1846.

Places.	Distances—Miles.
Windsor .. .. to .. Runnymede ..	5
Boundary Stone, Staines ..	1
Staines .. .. to .. Chertsey ..	4
Chertsey .. .. to .. Shepperton ..	2
Shepperton .. to .. Sunbury ..	3½
Sunbury .. .. to .. Hampton ..	3½
Hampton .. .. to .. Kingston ..	4
Kingston .. .. to .. Teddington ..	2½
Teddington .. to .. Richmond ..	2
Richmond .. .. to .. Kew ..	3



The official year of the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis presents several scenes worthy of commemoration in our illustrative pages—a position, of which each volume of our Journal bears ample evidence. Heretofore, we have engraved the pageant, incidents, and the great official acts of each Mayorality; and very gratifying memorials are they of a stage of honour to be achieved with well-directed energies in this great commercial country. To the chronicles of the present Mayorality, however, pertains the record of a ceremonial of somewhat rare enactment—the Lord Mayor's public renewal of a claim to the jurisdiction of certain districts of the Thames lying west of Richmond, or, as it is technically termed, "the Lord Mayor's View of the River."

The Conservancy of the Thames, partly by prescription and partly by charter, forms a portion of the multifarious duties of the Lord Mayor. The charter of 3 Jac. I. recites, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens have immemorially had the office of Bailiff and Conservator of the Thames; and the Mayor was considered to represent the Corporation. But many of the functions attached to the Conservancy have fallen into the hands of the Common Council, which acts through the Thames and Navigation Committee. The Water Jurisdiction is, however, still asserted by the Lord Mayor, who gives a deputation to the Water Bailiff, holds in person eight Courts of Conservancy during the year, and is attended by the Water Bailiff and other officers, for the proper regulation of the Navigation of the River, the Preservation of the Fish, &c.

We learn, also, that by various Acts of Parliament, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are Commissioners of the Upper District, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River, from the City of London to the town of Cricklade, Wilts.

Although Courts of Conservancy are held in every Mayorality, the claim of the Western Jurisdiction has only been made at comparatively late dates, by the following Mayors:—In 1781, by Sir Watkin Lewes; 1812, by Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, who extended his Visit to Oxford, at the cost of £404; in 1826, by Alderman Venables, who, also, went to Oxford, at the expense of £680; and in 1839, by Alderman Wilson, who went to Henley, at £1000. The party consists of the Lord Mayor and such of the Aldermen as accept his invitation to accompany him; besides, the Officers of the Navigation Committee; the Water Bailiff, Barge-master, and other Officers of the Lord Mayor's aquatic state.

On the Visit of 1826, observations were made of ballasting being requisite in several places, the State Barge having frequently grounded for want of water; weirs, and other important improvements were also found to be required in many parts. Of this Visit, too, the Chaplain to the Mayorality, "at the desire of the party," chronicled the Proceedings in a volume of some 160 pages, which is now a bibliographical curiosity, to be purchased only at a very high price.

Upon the proposal of the Visit which has just terminated, the Ceremonial was loudly objected to on the score of the great expense. In 1826, each Alderman invited two ladies; in 1839, the same authority also invited two ladies, and the Lord Mayor an unlimited number of guests; besides giving a dinner and ball at Windsor, items sufficient to explain the great increase of expenditure over that of preceding Visits.

Various modifications were proposed during the recent debates on the propriety of the Visit. Sir Peter Laurie moved that the expenses be limited to £150; contending that the authorities had no business beyond the Boundary-stone at Staines, and that any assertion beyond that point would unreasonably increase the expense; though Sir Peter was one of the party who visited Oxford in 1826. Again, Alderman Musgrove moved that only Aldermen and Sheriffs should make the excursion. Both motions were negatived; the latter, however, by one vote only!

The discussions on the projected View are too fresh in the recollection of the reader to need repetition here. Suffice it to say, that the requisite motion having been passed, the Lord Mayor fixed the ceremonial for August 6th, 6th, 7th, and 8th. Of its most attractive scenes we shall now present to our readers a series of picturesque illustrations, accompanied by the details of the Journey; for the facilities in obtaining which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Lord Mayor, in promptly affording our Artist access to the State Barge, so as to enable him to furnish a faithful picture of the Proceedings.

## WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

The Civic Party left London by a special train on the Great Western Railway, on Wednesday morning, and reached Oxford within three hours. During the day, the Lord Mayor made a few calls, and invited the Mayor of Oxford, and certain authorities of the Colleges, to dine with his Lordship at the Star Inn. The Party also inspected a few of the magnificent public buildings with which Oxford abounds; though they strove to make their Visit a private one.

In the evening, the Lord Mayor gave a Banquet in the large room at the Star Hotel. His Lordship presided, supported by the Mayor of Oxford; the President of Trinity College, Admiral Ross, &c. &c.

The Grace-Cup (engraved at page 101) was passed round in due form, and the usual loyal toasts given.

The Lord Mayor next gave, "The Health of the President of Trinity College, (the Rev. Dr. Ingram), and Prosperity to the University of Oxford."

The Rev. Dr. Ingram returned thanks, and alluded to the visit of the Lord Mayor of London on a similar occasion twenty years ago, when he had the gratification of spending a very delightful day with his Lordship and party. As a member of that ancient and loyal University to which they had just paid so much honour, it afforded him much delight to receive within its walls the citizens of London, the merchant princes of England, headed by that Lord Mayor, whose goodness of heart and integrity of character they all knew and appreciated. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then proposed, "Dr. Ogle, and the Professors of the University of Oxford."

Dr. Ogle acknowledged the honour, and remarked that the patronage which the Lord Mayor had given to literature and science was highly gratifying to all who felt an interest or were engaged in them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Ingram proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and spoke of the connection which had subsisted between the cities of London and Oxford, which he dated as far back as the year 904. These two important cities, on the banks of the Thames, had, in days gone by, been associated in many ways, and that association, he doubted not, had been beneficial to both. The still closer communication by railway and the advancement of art would unite them still more, so that the connection between Oxford and London might be important to the whole world. He hoped that the stream which ran through the two cities would continue to flow as peacefully as it did a thousand years



## THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO OXFORD, AND VIEW OF THE THAMES.

ago, and that happiness and greatness might be the lot of all who dwell upon its banks. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he would give "The Health of the Lord Mayor of London, and Prosperity to the First City of the World." (Loud cheers.)

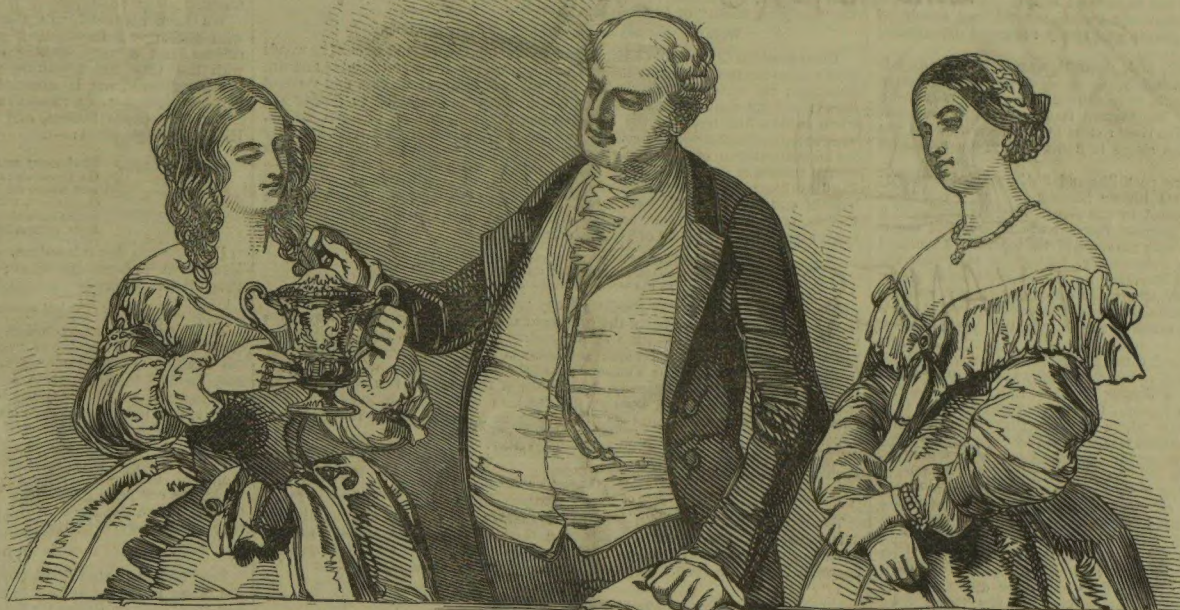
The Lord Mayor, who was enthusiastically cheered, said he rejoiced to find that his journey to Oxford had renewed those old associations and awakened those kindly feelings which, from the last speaker, he was glad to hear had subsisted between the two cities almost from time immemorial. As the Conservator of the liberties of a great city, it was his duty, as well as the duty of all who hold similar posts of honour, whether in Oxford, London, or elsewhere, to see that the rights and privileges entrusted to their keeping were not impeded or interfered with. (Cheers.) He was pleased that the Court of Aldermen had required him to take the View of the river Thames: he had done so with pleasure and delight, and a better opportunity had never been afforded for so doing. He was sure that his fellow-citizens would not be angry with him for the course he had taken, especially after receiving a report which he intended to make, and which, he doubted not, would be equally satisfactory to them and to their friends at Oxford. In conclusion, he sincerely hoped that the connection of time and the bond of unity would long exist between the two cities that flourished on the peaceful banks of the fruitful Thames. (Loud Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then gave "the Health of the unpaid Magistracy of London who had passed the Chair," and of "the Aldermen below the Chair:" these toasts being responded to.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Oxford," and mentioned that that gentleman's brother served the same office last year, and that both brothers had so earned the good opinions of their fellow citizens that he believed if there was a third brother the city of Oxford would select him for Mayor next year. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Mayor of Oxford said he thanked the Lord Mayor and the company for the honour they had conferred on him and the Corporation of Oxford. He assured them that, considering how closely the two Corporations were connected by charters, customs, and associations, in that particular office, it was a feature in his Mayoralty that he should pride himself on, in having the pleasure of seeing the Lord Mayor within the walls of this ancient and loyal city. (Cheers.)

After the toast of "the Sheriffs" had been drunk with cheers, and responded to,



"THE GRACE CUP," AT OXFORD.

Sir Chapman Marshall observed, with respect to the cause and necessity for the Lord Mayor's taking the View of the Thames, that, although his Lordship's jurisdiction did not extend beyond Staines, still they were deeply interested in the state of every part of the river. Twenty years ago, the Commissioners of the lower district complained that the Corporation neglected their duty and caused them to expend £15,000 in improving their locks and embankments; and unless

the Lord Mayor did make the View, it would be impossible to know whether others did their duty, and made such repairs as were absolutely necessary for the general interest of the Commissioners. (Cheers.)

The toasts that followed were "The Lady Mayoress and the Ladies," "The Chairman of the Navigation Committee," "Mr. Deputy Brown and the Common Council of London," "The Lord Mayor's Chaplain," "The Town Clerk and Deputy Town Clerk of London," "The Town Clerk of Oxford," &c.

The Lord Mayor then left the chair, and the company withdrew to take coffee.

[We now proceed to detail the journey, which the reader will find illustrated in the annexed map-like picture of the Route, from Oxford to Kew.]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

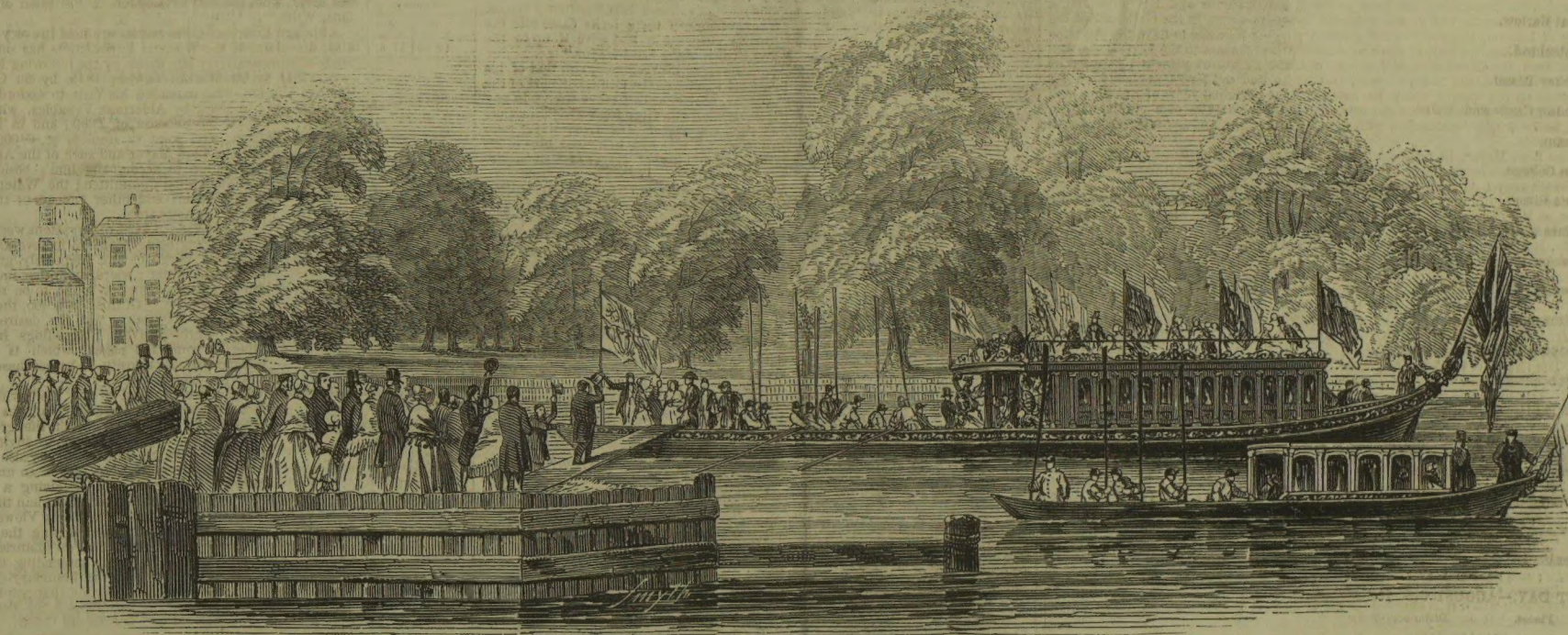
The Civic Party at the Star rose early, and having breakfasted, proceeded to the point of embarkation, at Folly Bridge, which crosses the Isis, at the southern entrance into the city. The banks of Christ Church Meadow, and every spot from which the embarkation could best be seen, was crowded with spectators, who loudly cheered the visitors.

The morning was bright, and the State Barge, with its splendidly emblazoned scarlet silk banners, waving in the sunbeams, had a most brilliant effect; whilst the official import of the occasion was denoted by the City Marshal bearing his mace, and the Royal standard waving at the bow of the richly carved and gilded craft. The great barge was followed by the shallop of the Water Bailiff, rowed by eight watermen. In another boat, provided with an awning, was the military band of the West Essex Yeomanry; and, in a third boat, was the Yeoman of the Lord Mayor's Household, who had charge of the provisions for the Civic Party; and a goody freight it was of cases of wines, delicious fruits, &c.

At a quarter past eight, the entire Party having embarked, the gay flotilla departed amidst loud cheering, firing of salutes, and the enlivening music of the band.

Oxford, viewed from this point, is a beautiful and affecting scene; presenting, as it does, "a mass of towers, pinnacles, and spires, rising in the bosom of a valley from groves which hide all buildings but such as are consecrated to some wise and holy purpose," and each of which

With more than language, spirit-like appeals  
To the high sense impassioned nature feels.



THE EMBARKATION AT OXFORD.

Nor was this train of reflection broken by the first object on the river-bank—the venerable tower of Iffley Church, opposite Iffley Pound Lock. The former is, perhaps, the finest relic of Norman church architecture in the kingdom.

The banks of the river are flat from Iffley. At a short distance on the left, the Cherwell enters the Isis, to the left of which lies Shotover Hill, whence there is a charming view over the city of learning and the rich adjacent country.

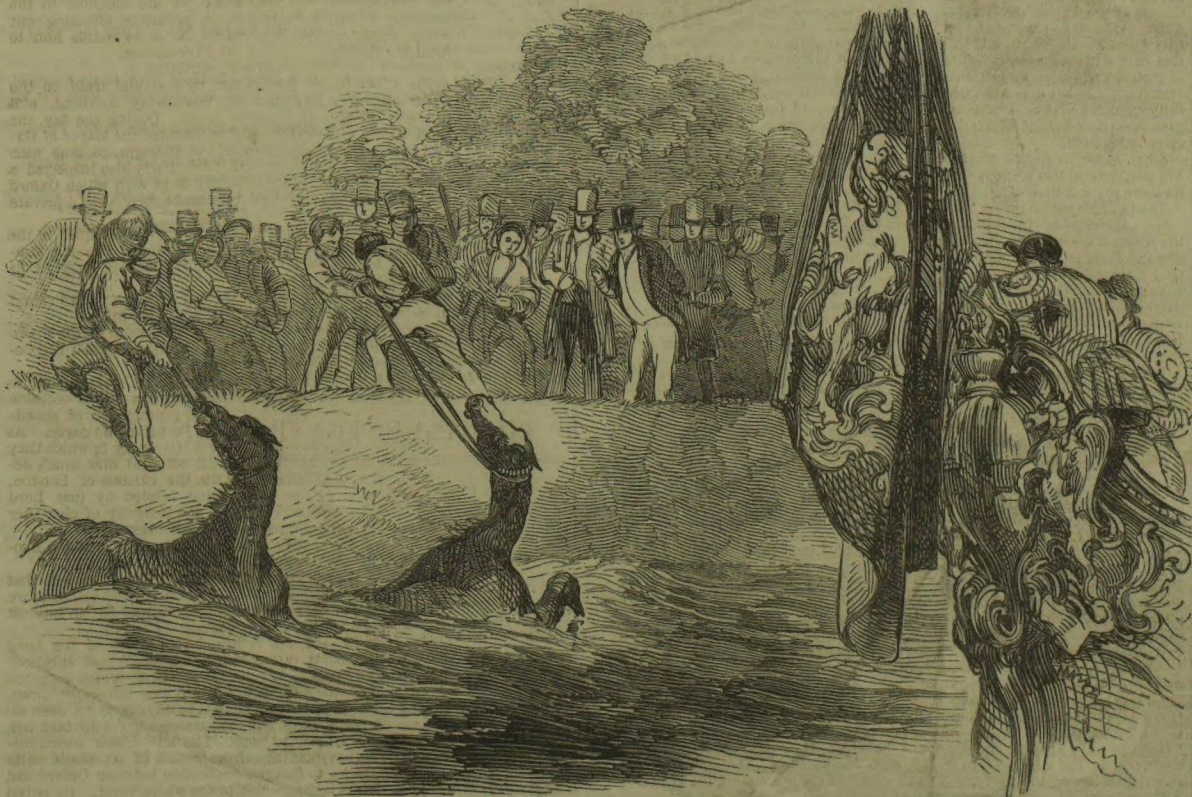
Next were passed Sandford Lock and Weir; after which, the water falls seven feet, and the picturesque of Nuneham Courtney, with its embosoming woods, are seen to great advantage, by the river taking a bold sweep to the right, and showing the noble mansion of the Archbishop of York.

The Civic Party next passed Culham Bridge and the town of Abingdon, "in ancient times a famous city, goody to behold, full of riches, encompassed with

very fruitful fields, green meadows, and spacious pastures" the latter remain in all their glory; and the bridge, built in the reign of Henry V., is a picturesque relief to the structures of the same class built in our times.

The river-banks, however, soon lose their picturesque; the village of Appleford has little to attract notice. Soon after this, the river makes a sudden northern bend towards Clifton Ferry, from which place the Thames was made navigable to Oxford, by Act of Parliament, in the twenty-first year of James I.

At these several points, the Civic Party were warmly cheered by the crowds of all ages, whom the glittering spectacle had attracted to the river side, where groups of rosy children harmonized with a delicious profusion of wild flowers, and a scene of luxuriant nature such as few painters can depict. Nor were bells,



ACCIDENT AT BENSON LOCK.



CULHAM BRIDGE, ABINGDON.

"the poor man's only music," as Coleridge called them, silent amidst the gaiety but they pealed forth their welcome from the several church towers, and alike heightened the festivity on bank and barge.

Just before reaching Shillingford Bridge, the right bank of the river, overhung with ash, beech, and oaks, their gnarled roots reaching to the water's edge, and the sedgy verdure variegated with the foxglove, the convolvulus, the wild-rose, and water-lily—and these, again, backed by ripe corn in golden heaps—all made up a scene of indescribable richness. At the opposite bank, almost immediately



above the Bridge, is the junction of the Thames with the Thames; Isis being considered only as the classical name of the Thames, and not as another river.

The Civic Party next passed Benson or Bensington Lock, distant about 25 miles from Oxford, and thus entered the fourth district of the Thames. Here an accident happened, which occasioned some delay. One of the horses slipped from the towing-path into the river, and in his struggle to extricate himself, pulled in his companion horse: the driver jumped into the stream to their rescue, and great anxiety for the result was manifested among the crowd at the Lock, as well as among the Civic Company. At length, several men succeeded in getting out the horses, and the Lord Mayor generously rewarded the rescuers by giving them a sovereign.

Wallingford Bridge was next reached; and, from this point, the country is charmingly undulated. The bridge is a handsome stone structure of nineteen arches; and here, and at Wallingford Lock, were crowds in holiday clothes, who cheered the Civic Party most lustily. Wallingford is a town of the ancient Britons, and is, probably, as old as London itself: close to the river-side are the ruins of its fine old Castle, famous for the sieges it underwent in the civil wars between Stephen and Matilda.

Below the Lock, the left shore has some park-like and finely-wooded scenery; including Mongewell, the seat of the late Bishop Barrington. At about three miles from Wallingford, the river is crossed by the Great Western Railway: a train was passing at the time the water pageant reached the bridge, and threw its cumbersome magnificence into contrast with the speed of the locomotive wonder!

The river thence glides through some fine country, backed by hills, past the village of Goring, on the left, and that of Streatley on the opposite bank. Here the Civic Party landed at Sanders's Wharf, where Mr. Kipling, formerly a member of the Corporation of London, had made arrangements for the Lord Mayor's reception. On examining the locks and works in this district, they were found to be in very good condition.

At Streatley, carriages were in waiting for the party, having entered which, after a pleasant drive of a mile and a half or two miles, they reached the newly-built lodge of Basilston Park, the seat of James Morrison, Esq., M.P., who had hospitably invited his fellow-citizens to dinner. On reaching the mansion, they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, to whom the Civic Party were severally introduced by the Lord Mayor. The mansion was designed by Carr, of York, for Mr. Sykes, afterwards Sir Francis Sykes; and the property has lately been purchased by Mr. Morrison. The edifice is built entirely of stone, and consists of a centre and two wings, the former rising from a rustic basement in the Italian style, and ornamented with four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment with a bold cornice. The interior is spacious and elegant; the Grand Saloon is painted by T. de Bruyn, in imitation of bas-relief.

The Party were, unfortunately, an hour behind the time expected. Upon entering the Drawing-room, they found assembled a large number who had been invited to meet the Lord Mayor. The Lady Mayoress had come direct from the Mansion House, attended by the Chaplain, and Admiral and Mrs. Ross; there were, also, Sir Claudius and Lady Hunter; Aldermen Humphrey and Farncomb; Mr. Dillon; the Mayors of Oxford and Reading; several county Magistrates; the Clergy; and principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The superb suite of rooms was thrown open for the accommodation of the visitors; they contain many valuable paintings, by ancient and modern artists; besides sculpture, costly mosaic tables, rare china, &c.

The Banquet was served in the splendid Dining-room in truly magnificent style: it comprised turtle and venison, and every delicacy; the fruits were of the finest varieties, and had been supplied from the forcing-houses at Fonthill Abbey, which is, also, Mr. Morrison's property. The table appointments were much admired: the massive ornate candelabra, bearing wax-lights, alternating with baskets of the most exquisite flowers, had an enchanting effect; whilst the gold and silver plate on the table and sideboards presented a most gorgeous display of wealth and taste. After the Banquet, the entire party rose, and drank "The Health of her Majesty." The other loyal toasts having been drunk,

Mr. Morrison said, that in rising to propose "The Health of the Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of London," he begged to express his own and Mrs. Morrison's thanks for the honour his Lordship had done them in his visit, and for his very ready acceptance of their invitation. Brought up as he had been in the City of London, connected with it in a mercantile point of view, and having, by his own industry, obtained everything he could desire; associated as he had been with the merchants of London and its Corporation, having repeatedly partaken of the civic hospitalities, not only in the Mansion House and the halls of the Livery Companies, but at the splendid banquets given in the Guildhall of the City of London, it gave him the greatest possible pleasure to have the opportunity, in his humble way, of showing some mark of respect to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Corporation of London, and the merchant princes by whom he was surrounded, and to convince them that he had not forgotten their kind attentions on the spot in which he had spent the principal years of his life; and, although at present his time was occupied in other pursuits of a public nature, still he kept up his connection with the City of London, and hoped he should ever continue it.

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, expressed the satisfaction himself and friends felt at being allowed this opportunity of showing the respect and esteem in which they held their worthy host. The City of London was the first mercantile city in the world; and it was by the industry, talent, and assiduity of such men as Mr. Morrison, that England, above all nations, had arrived at its present mercantile greatness.

Mr. Morrison next proposed "The Health of the Aldermen of London," whom he welcomed most heartily to Basilston.

The toast was replied to by Sir S. C. Hunter, who stated this to be the third View he had attended since he had been a Member of the Court of Aldermen.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison," adding that this was the thirty-third anniversary of their host's wedding-day.

Mr. Morrison returned thanks, and again expressed his gratification in entertaining the distinguished party.

"The Health of the Lady Mayoress" was then drunk.

The ladies then retired, and were soon followed by the gentlemen, to a superb ball. The Civic Party, however, having eight miles to go to their hotel—the Bear, at Reading—left comparatively early, but the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

By this arrangement, the portion of the river between Streatley and Reading was not surveyed by the entire party. It may be briefly stated that, in the route, Goring corresponds to Streatley, as Whitechurch does to Pangbourne, and Moulford does to South Stoke, on the Oxfordshire bank of the river. Between Pangbourne and Whitechurch is a picturesque timber bridge across the river, of many straggling arches. Purley Hall was next passed; it was once the seat of Warren Hastings, but not of Horne Tooke, as generally supposed. There are locks at Mappedurham and Caversham, besides a bridge at the latter place. The Great Western Railway crosses the river at Moulford, by two noble bridges, of similar design; and the line thence runs, at a short distance from the Berkshire bank of the Thames, to Reading. In the variety of its scenery, and the interest of the villages with which it is studded—some of them of the Norman age—this portion of the route has scarcely a parallel.

#### FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

This morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the Civic Party assembled at the High-bridge, Reading, where they were greeted by a large company, who were stationed in a barge on the Kennet, gallily decorated with flags and garlands of flowers, and enlivened by a band of music. A salute of maroons was also fired; the Civic Party threw coin among the people, and then re-embarked, accompanied by the Mayor of Reading and his family. The morning was, unfortunately, hazy, and threatened rain.

The Civic Party now proceeded past the pretty village of Sunning, with its ivy-mantled tower, from which bells pealed forth their primitive music. On the opposite bank, in Oxfordshire, the church of Shipplake has a very pleasing effect: at the Lock here, the children of the Wargrave Charity Schools greeted the Lord Mayor with cheers long and loud; and his Lordship gave the little folks a sovereign to purchase buns and ale, and obtained for them, of their teachers, a holiday. The river, at this point, makes a considerable bend towards Wargrave, near which "the Loddon slow" empties itself into the Thames, according to Drayton,

Contributing her store,  
As still we see the much runs to more.

From the high ground, near this village, we obtain a fine view of the Thames towards Reading; with the groves of Shipplake on one side, Sunning Hill and the green heights around on the other, and a pleasant air in front of Sunning Bridge. To the right lies Park Place, the beautiful seat of E. F. Fuller Maitland, Esq.; the mansion is backed with a fine wood, and by the water's edge is a picturesque cottage, and a Druidical temple brought from Jersey. Mr. Maitland received the Civic Party at the last View of the Thames, in 1839; and on this occasion Mr. Maitland's steward waited on the Lord Mayor, and invited his Lordship to inspect the house and grounds, but time would not permit.

Hurley, an ancient-looking place, with its half-timbered houses, is next passed; and before the last bold projection of Park Place, the Thames makes a gentle bend, and discovers a fine view of Henley Bridge, a handsome balustraded stone structure. Henley, with its finely-proportioned church tower, and its town backed by an amphitheatre of woody hills, merits all the admiration it has received from Thames tourists. The river here recalls Denham's eloquently descriptive lines:—

Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;  
Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full.

We should here mention, that the first Lock from Reading was under repair and the Commissioners had just completed an extensive new bridge and high towing-path above Henley.

On leaving Henley, and near the entrance of the county of Buckingham, Fawley Court, built by Inigo Jones, is seen on the left; and in the middle of the River, opposite this fine domain, lies the most beautiful island on the Thames, shaded with trees of noble growth.

The Berkshire side of the River, after passing Henley, has but little scenery that can be compared with the woody amphitheatres of the opposite county, till you reach Culham Court. Hambledon Lock and Weirs were next passed; and, at Medmenham Abbey, a band was stationed on the lawn, attending a party, who came to the water's edge to witness the Lord Mayor's progress; but, on the barge making towards the shore, the spectators hastily retired, as if to take care of their provisions; the Party did not, however, land, the gipsies were relieved from their apprehension, and returned to the river-side.

We have engraved Medmenham Abbey, just below Hambledon; it was once a Cell to the Cistercian Monks of Woburn, and, in the middle of the last century, the seat of a "mock monastery." Throughout this part of the district, Mr. Barker, the Chairman of the Commissioners, accompanied the Lord Mayor, and pointed out the various locks and works, explaining to his Lordship the course adopted by the Commissioners in their management of the Navigation. The valley through which the Thames flows, is now beautifully winding; and,

after passing Temple Lock and Weir, where there is a broad Fall, it flows on to Marlow, between meadows backed by arable uplands to the left, and a line of woods to the right. The reception at Marlow Bridge and Church Tower was excellent; and boats had previously saluted at Harleyford and the adjoining points. At Marlow, the quarry woods on the Berkshire side are seen in their bold beauty, hanging over the river, which here divides in two channels, and one being reserved for Marlow Poundlock, occasions a fine fall. Hedsor and Cookham were next reached; the barges passed under Hedsor Heights, and soon arrived at the "hanging woods" of Clefden and Taplow—

With their beechen wreaths the king of rivers crowning.

The mansion at Clefden has an imposing facade; but the magnificence of its woods soon carries the spectator from its artificial beauties: its luxuriant heights and undulations; the variety of its oaks, beeches, firs, and maples; its vast and verdant lawns; and its chalky steeps, chequered with foliage—combine to render the whole scene a fine treat for the lover of the picturesque. At Clefden Spring, which ripples down a gentle declivity into the river, is an octagonal temple, for the accommodation of picnic parties. "Poetry would consider this fall as the crystal tribute of the Dryads of the woods, paid to the Naiades of the stream."—The lake-like placidity of the Thames, reflecting in its clear expanse the terraced heights and wood-clothed banks of Clefden, and the gay gilding of the Civic Flotilla, presented a scene of gorgeous beauty, to depict which would almost exhaust even the magic pencil of Turner himself:

Here earth and water seem to strive again;  
Not, chaos-like, together crushed and bruised;  
But, as the world, harmoniously confused.

At Clefden Spring, where the Civic Party landed for a short time, the Vintners' Company were dining; it being their annual excursion-day to mark their cygnets; the Royalty of the swans in the river belonging exclusively to her Majesty, and the Vintners' and Dyers' Companies of London. Mr. Alderman Hooper is the present Swan-Warden of the Vintners'; and the venerable Alderman Lucas, who is senior member of the Company, formed one of the Party. The Swan-Upper, who take "up" the cygnets, wore swan's feathers in their hats, to denote their occupation. (See an account of the custom in No. 116 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The celebrities of this place would fill a column: Buckingham kept his voluptuous court of wits at

Clefden's proud alcove,  
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love.

The property afterwards fell into better hands; the mansion was greatly improved by Frederick, Prince of Wales, and George III. passed some of his early years in this delightful retirement. The centre of the house was destroyed by fire some fifty years since. The view from the terrace commands the river

Flowing,  
To Windsor-ward again.

But, neither poetry nor sentiment is the staple of life; and, at Clefden, the Civic Party withdrew to the saloon of the State Barge, to partake of an elegant banquet; while a "select few" retired for the same object, beneath the awning of the shallop. At the new cut, above Clefden, Mr. Graham, the Secretary to the Commissioners, came on board the barge.

The Lord Mayor entertained, in addition to the Oxford Party, the Chairman and Commissioners of the Navigation; and dinner being over, and the usual loyal toasts drunk, his Lordship cordially expressed the gratification he felt at seeing at his table the Chairman of the Commission which had done so much to improve the Navigation of the Thames, and thereby increase the facilities so necessary to the conservancy of the river of that great city over which he had the honour to preside. His Lordship then referred to the very valuable and interesting information he had received on the View, and proposed "The Health of Mr. Barker, the Chairman of the upper district of the Navigation, and might he live many years to continue his valuable assistance to the Commission."

Mr. Barker then returned thanks in an able address, and referred to "the approbation expressed of the improvements made since the last visitation in the works upon the canal," adding that since Alderman Wilson's survey "many valuable suggestions then made by the Court and their officers, had been carried into effect." Mr. Barker then adverted to the necessity for reducing the tolls along the whole line of canal, in conformity with the wishes of the Lord Mayor; stating that no pains had been spared to convince the private lock-holders of the necessity of assenting to "one unanimous scale of reduced tolls," lest they should drive all the traffic to the railways. Whenever one of these locks came into the market, the Commissioners endeavoured to purchase it and gave it up to the public. Mr. Barker then proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and expressed his readiness, and that of his brethren of the Court of Aldermen, to attend whenever the Commissioners of the upper district thought that their attendance, advice, or assistance would in any way tend to promote the interest of the navigation of a river from which the Corporation of the City of London derived such a revenue. The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Reading, who had honoured him in his double capacity, as one of the Commissioners and also as Mayor of that important town."

The Mayor expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon the Corporation of Reading, in his person, by the invitation he had received from the Lord Mayor. It was now just forty years since he formed one of four hundred boys, who were drawn up in order by their schoolmaster, to do honour to the then Lord Mayor of the City of London (Sir Claudius Hunter). He well remembered the impression it made upon his mind. He little thought at that time he should one day be honoured by such an invitation as he had then received. He was authorised by the Corporation of Reading to express their regret that his Lordship's time would not allow him to partake of their hospitality, or of their testifying, in the manner they had desired, the respect they bore for the Corporation of London. He then proposed "The Health of the Lady Mayoress."

The Lord Mayor, in acknowledging the toast, expressed his regret that the Lady Mayoress was so bad a sailor that he could not persuade her to come upon the water. Her Ladyship followed them *en route* as near as she could by land; he expected to find her at Windsor, where he should be happy to introduce his guests, as well as at the Mansion House on the 18th instant, when he hoped to see them to dinner. His Lordship then proposed, "The Health of Mr. Graham, the Secretary to the Commission."

Mr. Graham, in returning thanks, stated that he had kept the Commissioners clear of litigation; and explained that the mistake of a lock-keeper having that day demanded and taken toll from the Civic Party arose from the keeper being a new man. Mr. Graham added: "There were five districts, each sending three Commissioners to the monthly board, and the whole meeting quarterly to confirm the proceedings. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, together with all the Mayors of the towns through which the canal passed, were Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament."

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Aldermen of London," for which Alderman Farebrother returned thanks.

The next toast was, "The Chairman of the Navigation Committee of the City of London." Mr. Hall, after thanking the company, stated that the Commissioners had lately attended them at Reading, upon the subject of reducing the tolls, when suggestions were thrown out by each board of various improvements that might be made in both districts, for mutual advantage.

Alderman Wilson then addressed the company, and prefaced "The Health of the Absent Commissioners," by remarking that the alterations made since he was up the river, the improvements in the mode of constructing the locks, and the very excellent state of repair in which they found the works generally, showed the great zeal and activity of the Commissioners. The Corporation of London were at the present moment performing a most important work near Penton Hook Lock, which would materially benefit both districts, and to which the Commissioners of the upper district had most readily and most liberally contributed £500. Who would say after this that these visits were useless and a waste of the City funds? He thought it was a great pity that those who were so anxious to find fault with the Aldermen did not take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the subject they were talking about. He was glad to think that there was but one Alderman who had opposed them in this View, and he fully expected that next time it was taken he would form one of the party, and give them the benefit of his knowledge and experience in matters relating to river navigation.

Sir C. Marshall said he was sure that any one who had doubts or scruples upon the propriety of this survey, would immediately have had them all removed had he been present that day.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The Health of Mr. Leach, the Corporation Surveyor." Here the ringing of bells, the shouts of the multitudes that lined the banks, and the firing of cannon, announced that the party had safely arrived at Windsor, and the Civic Party having disembarked, proceeded to the White Hart Inn, where they slept.

Throughout the route from Clefden to Windsor, the weather was rainy. After leaving this beautiful spot, the River is crossed, at Maidenhead, by the ancient bridge, and next, the magnificent viaduct of the Great Western Railway. Nearly opposite is Taplow, associated with the name of Elizabeth, who was some time captive here.

We next pass Dorney, a fine old "Court" house; nearly opposite lies Monkey Island and its fishing temple; Bray, immortalised by its vicar of vicissitude; lower lies Down Place; and then Clewer,

Where Thames and Isis' fair  
By lowly Eton glides, and Windsor proudly fair.

#### SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

The Civic Party, having breakfasted at Windsor, embarked on board the State Barge, at Windsor Bridge, at nine o'clock, under a salute of maroons, and a company of Life Guards on the river bank.

On reaching Datchet Bridge, Alderman Lucas and others joined the barge, in one of the Vintners' Company's boats. Runnymede, Magna Charta Island, and Ankerwyke were next passed. "The Thames here," says Mr. Mackay, "flowing at our feet, shines in the sunlight like a ribbon of gold upon a cloth of green velvet; and every steep upon which the eye rests, every knoll, every clump of trees, suggests some remembrance to the mind."

By Ankerwyke, we reach the point at which the Colne flows into the Thames; and a little northward of Staines Bridge is the City Boundary Stone, where an older ceremony was performed.

The State Barge being moored close to the edge of the meadow, the Civic Office-bearers embarked, and, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, grouped around the Stone. Alderman Moon then ascended to its summit, and there drank "God bless the Queen, and Prosperity to the City of London." Three cheers were given; the band played "God save the Queen;" cake and wine were distributed among the Party, and small coin was thrown among the crowd.

There is an old custom of bumping at the Stone the Sheriffs and Aldermen who have not been made "Free of the Waters;" accordingly, four Watermen seized

upon Sheriff Laurie, and while they were bumping the "worthy Sheriff," his colleague, Sheriff Chaplin, made his escape, and was followed by the Aldermen, with the exception of Alderman Hughes, who declined to answer to his name when called, and had, indeed, refused to land from the barge. Upon Alderman Moon descending from the stone, he was instantly bumped. Those who had been so served then paid certain fees, and were declared Free Watermen of the River Thames. The whole party then re-embarked; the Lord Mayor having given the usual direction that his name, as a record of his visit, should be painted on the Stone.

We have engraved this singular scene of immunity. The entire party, with the superb City banner placed on the Stone, and surrounded by other colours, had a very striking effect. The stone is ancient; it is sculptured with the City Arms, and is raised upon a square pediment, which bears the inscriptions, and is ascended by steps. On a moulding around the upper part is inscribed "GOD PRESERVE THE CITY OF LONDON, A.D. 1280."

Nearly opposite Staines, and at a short distance from Egham, lies Cooper's Hill, or, as Pope sings:—

The sequestered scenes,  
The bowery mazes and surrounding greens,  
On Thames's banks while fragrant breezes fill,  
And where the Muses sport on Cooper's Hill.  
On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,  
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow!  
Here his first lays majestic Denham sung.

Laleham has few attractions, save for anglers. Opposite, stretches Chertsey Mead, with its farms and villas; and its neat town and church, not forgetting the Porch House, where—

The last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue.

After passing Chertsey-bridge, we soon reach Shepperton, with its little church tower rising from a group of trees and houses. Just below, the river Wey joins the Thames. On the same bank, too, lies Oatlands, once a Royal domain, but now doomed to be removed and disparked. Just beyond, is Walton and its bridge, and Cowey Stakes; the Roman encampment at the village favouring the opinion that here the Romans crossed the river.

The Thames is now narrowed by thick banks of osiers; but the tower of Sunbury Church, its Lock, and Weir are soon seen. Lower down lies Hampton, with Garrick's elegant villa. Hampton Bridge and Court and the junction of the Mole with the Thames were soon reached; and here the Civic "View" terminated, the company leaving the State Barge to partake of a banquet prepared for them on board the *Maria Wood*, moored off Hampton Court Palace; after which they left for town in carriages.

#### THE NAVIGATION.

To return to Penton Hook, between Sunbury and Hampton. On arriving here, the Water Bailiff pointed out to the Lord Mayor the situation which his Lordship had directed to be staked for the preservation and increase of the fishery without interfering with the navigation of the river.

The works in progress near Penton Hook, for facilitating the navigation between Bell Weir and Penton Hook Locks, and which are being carried out under the Navigation Committee, by Mr. Leach, the Clerk of the Works, were pointed out to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Hall, the Chairman, who also explained other measures adopted by the Committee for improving the City District. At Sun-

(Continued on page 104.)

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 16.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity—Bonaparte born, 1769.  
MONDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.  
TUESDAY, 18.—Beattie died, 1803—Twilight nearly ending.  
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Royal George sunk off Spithead, 1782.  
THURSDAY, 20.—Bloomfield died, 1823—Bernadotte crowned, 1810.  
FRIDAY, 21.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.  
SATURDAY, 22.—Pompeii and Herculaneum buried by volcano, 63.

#### HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the week ending August 22.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 25	11 4	11 42	0 0	0 15	0 40	1 4	1 27	1 48	2 5	2 21	2 39

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. B. F."—We do not believe a person can obtain a commission in the army after the age of twenty-one or two.

"I. M. N."—Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, was, previously to his consecration, Archdeacon of Surrey and Dean of Westminster: he is third son of the late eloquent philanthropist, William Wilberforce. The Bishop's address, in London, is 61, Eaton-place; in the country, Cuddesden Palace, Wheatley, Oxfordshire.

"A. V."—Chatham.—Our Correspondent's reasoning satisfies us that no person, whatever may be his or her rank in society, is entitled to be designated "Right Honourable," excepting Peers and their Wives, and those Commoners who are Members of the Privy Council.

"Kettering."—The Countess Vilain XIV. is one of the Ladies of the Palace (Dames du Palais) to the Queen of Belgium. The numerals attached to her title indicate that she is the fourteenth Countess of the name.

"An Old Subscriber."—Sir James E. Tennent, Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Lymington, should write to some Dealer in Second-hand Books.

"Philo-Linneeus."—Next week.

"Jessy."—Malta.—The Registrar of the Charter House will give the required information.

"A Yearly Subscriber."—Cork, may receive the Number by ordering it through his Bookseller.

"F. C. C."—Toronto.—The Views shall appear as soon as the interest of the subject justifies their publication.

"S. S."—Chelsea, is thanked for the information.

"Theodosius."—We have not room for the Lines on Limegar.

"A Subscriber."—We do not know of any redress to be obtained in the transaction between A. and B.

"W. D. B."—Reepham, should apply to Mr. Webster, Coin Dealer, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

"A Subscriber."—Reading, should obtain the interest of a Railway Director.

"Le Solitaire" should write to the Nobleman.

"J. R."—Ulverstone is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.

"A Novice."—"Palmyra" is an historical romance; but the principal characters—as Zenobia—are not fictitious.

"A Continued Subscriber, A. K." may obtain any Numbers of our Journal at 6d. each, through any Bookseller, who will also bind the Volumes at 5s. 6d. each and upwards.

"H. L."—Ramsgate.—Apply to the Secretary to the Canada Company, 13, St. Helen's-place.

"A Subscriber."—Newport.—The President steam-ship sailed from New York for England, on her fourth voyage, in March, 1841: her precise fate remains, to this hour, a melancholy mystery.

"Angelo" should complain to the Secretary to the General Post Office.

"A. P."—Liverpool.—The settlement will be legal, provided the husband be solvent.

"J. A. P."—Manchester.—From 2s. to 3s.

"A Constant Reader."—King's Cross.—We have not heard of any intended reduction of the Coast Guard in Ireland.

"An Artist."—Stockwell, is thanked.

"N. B." and "L. R."—"Folly" is a name sometimes given to an eccentric or extraordinary building, denoting the folly of the designer rather than the utility of the object.

"A Subscriber."—Liverpool.—It is etiquette to address a letter to the Private Secretary to the Prince.

"A Subscriber in the North."—Mr. S. Beazley is the author of "The Road."

"K. M. B." should address a letter to the Secretary of the Society.

"Poor Pat."—Warts may be removed by caustic, or acetic acid: soft warts by Goulard's Lotion.

"C. D. C." is thanked for his intention; though we cannot adopt his hint.

"Lector."—"J. S. Mill's System of Logic," 2 vols. 8vo.

"A. A."—Weymouth.—"L'Illustration," published in Paris and London. G. F. Phillips's Works on Painting may be worth our Correspondent's attention.

"An Amateur Exotic Gardener" should apply to the Messrs. Loddige, Hackney.

"J. C. T."—Glasgow.—A few impressions of the Wood-block of Haydon's "Denials" are in the possession of Mr. Harvey, the draftsman, and engraver of that work: but they are scarce.

"A Wild Flower."—Bury.—We have not room.

"Exeter."—Mr. Waterton is now at Walton Hall, Yorkshire.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846.

The new Ministry appears to have made its first false step, on difficult ground, it must be granted, but it is one that few were prepared for. That the Government which ousted its predecessors on an Irish Coercion Bill, should, within—almost within—"a little month," embarrass itself with the least efficacious and most unpopular of coercive enactments, does seem strange. It must be set down to that mysterious influence of office, which acts like those hardening and petrifying springs, that transmute the softest substances into matter of flint-like rigidity. The kindest intentions in Opposition become converted into harshness by contact with the Treasury Bench.

When the interval between the gentle declarations and the severe



practice is unusually short, the contrast becomes most unfavourable to the party making them. What may really be the result of necessity, is liable to be ascribed to want of principle; we do not think it is altogether a laxity of political morals. It is rather carelessness of speech, and want of foresight. Generous sentiments easily overflow; and the temptation to place oneself in favourable contrast to an opponent is irresistible, when it costs nothing but words. This was the error of the Whigs in opposing the Irish Arms Act: in 1843 they had but a remote prospect of office; Peel was in the fulness of his strength; the new Tariff had awakened but a slight alarm in his followers—the Corn-Laws stood apparently the firmer for their modification; their repeal was among the remotest of Parliamentary contingencies. The Whigs seemed condemned for some years to the cold shade of Opposition. In that situation they indulged largely in that very safe species of philanthropy which runs no risk of being tested by deeds. Like Chancer's Prioress, they were "all conscience and tender heart;" and we doubt not that they were in a measure sincere; they believed that they would act as they spoke; they only forgot the trammels and practical necessities of office and its responsibilities. Considering that many of them had been holders of office, the oversight was rather culpable; they should have recollected that their return to the place of power might come again, and that they would have to deal with the same dangers; if they had not discovered any new mode of meeting them, it was imprudent to indulge in such strong denunciations of the old. It is only justice to Lord John Russell to say that he is less chargeable in this respect than most of his colleagues; he received the Arms Bill a legacy from his predecessors, the heir-loom of all the rulers of Ireland for two generations, and his opposition was mostly confined to the new powers introduced into it; but his regrets of the necessity of such a policy were so strong that no one could suppose he was prepared to continue it. After his speech on the Coercion Bill, it appears almost unaccountable; after the acknowledgment by the late Government that in practice the Arms Bill was altogether a failure, it seems astounding; after declaring himself that he is ready to strike out its most stringent enactments, to "draw its teeth," as it has been expressively termed, the persisting in an useless but offensive measure seems an absolute infatuation. And again we are thrown back on the influences of office as the only explanation of the phenomenon.

It is on those of the Ministry who are less broken in to the duties of Downing-street, that this step will prove the most damaging; they were more generous and unreserved in their declarations than their more experienced colleagues, and have, in supporting such a direct piece of garrison government, to make a wider departure from former speeches; Hansard is awfully against them. They will probably regret that, like the player-queen in "Hamlet," they "did protest too much," finding that they now cannot "keep their word." The debate on this question has had a chilling, discouraging, and, we may add, lowering effect. After all the professions of equality, justice, conciliation, are these to be mere words? Can nothing be thought of but the old and confessedly worn-out expedients of arbitrary powers, degrading enactments, domiciliary visits—all, in fact, that makes Irish policy the reverse of English? It is a pity that Lord John Russell did not boldly break and throw aside the weapons of the gloomy times of Pitt and Castlereagh, especially as they are useless. Every one must have remarked that, in the trials and examinations of men arrested for the crime of agrarian outrages in Ireland, no provision of the Arms Bill ever appears to have led to the apprehension of the criminal, to have impeded him in the commission of the act, or to have prevented him from gaining possession of weapons to do it with. No Minister has yet explained the exact mode in which the Bill effects what is supposed to be its object. No doubt, the Government, by its means, knows who has registered fire-arms; but they are the very persons who would not use them unlawfully: it is the men who would evade still more stringent laws than this, who are the guilty. For these exceptional cases, the whole country is vexed and irritated, by what is done under the Act, and still more, perhaps, by the knowledge of what may be done, wherever ill-will or private feeling may exist. Like the Continental Passport system, which is kept up, it is said, to facilitate the arrest of criminals, it subjects the whole of society to endless annoyance and trouble, on account of the few desperate characters who set law at defiance. There are thieves and murderers in all countries; but it is monstrous to treat every man as if he was a thief and murderer, or would become so. And in both cases the huge network of precaution is useless; it merely creates a vast amount of annoyance to the honest part of the community, and does not render the commission of crime or the escape of the criminal impossible; if it did, it might be better submitted to. Pursuing the analogy, we find it hold good in both systems. Every man who travels on the Continent bears with him a document of suspicion; he is described, measured, designated, tracked from place to place, and has to submit himself perpetually to the surveillance of a political police, as if he were really—

A fellow by the hand of nature marked,  
Quoted and signed to do a deed of shame.

Of what use is it? Murders and robberies are committed under all this, and assassins and thieves often escape; we would back our Forsters and the Detective Force, without such assistance, against any of the police of France or Germany. So with the Arms Bill; the bulk of the community are subjected to restrictions that do not check the desperate men who break through them. A freer and healthier state of things would be much safer and a good deal better.

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family are at Osborne House. It is not probable that her Majesty will return to town before the prorogation of Parliament.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Wednesday was the anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide, who completed her fifty-fourth year.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, left Osborne House on Wednesday morning. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanied them into Portsmouth Harbour, and Prince Albert escorted them in the Royal barge to the landing at the Clarence Yard, and from thence to the railway carriages, and immediately afterwards returned to her Majesty, who had remained on board the yacht, which was moored off the buoy near the King's Stairs. On their arrival in town by the South-Western Railway, the King and Queen of the Belgians departed for Woolwich, where they embarked in the afternoon on board the *Garland* for Ostend.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent).—The birthday of her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, who has completed her 54th year, was celebrated to-day with the usual rejoicings and demonstrations of respect. The bells of St. George's Chapel and the Parish Church of St. John rang merry peals in honour of the event, and at noon, royal salutes were fired from the Belvedere at Virginia Water, and the Corporation Ordnance, in the Bachelor's Acre, under the superintendence of Mr. Pond, the town gunner.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER TO THE MINISTERS.—On Wednesday next the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will entertain her Majesty's Ministers and their ladies, and a large party of the Nobility, at dinner. About 180 will sit down to a most splendid entertainment.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday morning, the marriage of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., eldest son of the late Earl of Pembroke, to Miss A'Court, daughter of General A'Court, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Salisbury officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a select family circle.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—The Duke of Devonshire, on Wednesday, left Devonshire House on a Continental tour of some months' duration. His Grace will visit the principal capitals of Germany, and then proceed to Italy and Constantinople, and then to Egypt. The noble Duke on his return to this country will go to St. Petersburg to visit the Emperor of Russia.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS.—Lord TITSLTON presented a petition from the retail booksellers of the city of Worcester, complaining of the efforts of the Railway Companies to introduce clauses into their bills, authorising them to break open parcels to ascertain whether they contain more than one enclosure.—The Earl of CLARENCE said the practice was not general, and he thought it a very hard and improper one. He had no hesitation in saying that he thought such a power ought not to be allowed. He would take care the subject should be attended to, and thought it desirable to pass a standing order to prevent the insertion of such clauses (Hear.)

It was stated by the Earl of AUCKLAND, in reply to Lord Brougham, that the Earl Dundonald's invention would be put to the test.

The Australian Waste Lands Bill, on the motion of Earl GREY, was read a second time.

The Sugar Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday. The House adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock, but the business in the early part of the day was not important.

The Wexford and Waterford Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

MILBANK PRISON.—In answer to a question from Mr. W. Williams, Sir G. GREY said he had appointed a Commission to inquire into the alleged malpractices at the Milbank Prison. The Commissioners were the Earl of Chichester, Lord Seymour, and Mr. Bickham Escott.

OPENING OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ON SUNDAYS.—Mr. HUME moved that, with the view of lessening the temptations to drunkenness and immorality, and of promoting thereby the welfare of the working classes especially, and also of society generally, it is the duty of a Christian Legislature to open the British Museum, the National Gallery, and all similar public places calculated to afford innocent amusement and instructive recreation, for the reception of visitors on Sundays and on holidays, at such hours after morning service as gin-shops and public-houses are open. The hon. member contended that it would be beneficial to the morals of the public to allow the British Museum and the National Gallery to be open on Sundays.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he was in favour of the proposition, and in that opinion he was borne out by the Commissioners of Police, who felt satisfied that the more innocent amusements were open to the public on Sundays, the more drunkenness decreased. He did not, however, think that the House ought to adopt any resolution on the subject.—Mr. HUME said he was satisfied in having drawn attention to the subject, and would not press his motion to a division.

##### SUPPLY.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply. The first vote agreed to, was that a sum not exceeding £132,000 be granted for the purpose of purchasing meal, potatoes, &c., for districts in Ireland in which the potato disease existed.

The next vote was for a sum of £20,000 towards defraying the expenses of alterations and the enlargement of Buckingham Palace. Mr. HUME objected to the vote; he considered it too large.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER justified the vote. Her Majesty had been put to very considerable inconvenience from the want of proper accommodation for herself in family in Buckingham Palace. And the House should bear in mind that this was the first application her Majesty had made for any grant of public money since her accession to the throne. ("Hear, hear, hear," from both sides of the House.) The total expense of the proposed alteration was calculated to amount to £150,000, but the sum at present asked for was only £20,000.—Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the vote. It would be much better to give the money to the suffering and starving population of this country and Ireland.—After a few words from Lord LINCOLN and Mr. WILLIAMS, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was really surprised that any hon. gentleman could object to this vote, on the ground of excessive expenditure; at the same time recommending the erection of a new palace, which could only be done at a much greater expense. The Sovereign was obliged to spend part of the year in London, and, therefore, there ought to be a suitable and convenient residence for the Royal Family and the Court. The plans for the proposed alterations in Buckingham Palace were suggested by the late Government, who, had they remained in office, intended to have put them into execution. He trusted next year Buckingham Palace would present a more handsome appearance than at present. (Hear.)

Upon a division, there appeared—  
For the vote .. .. . 55  
Against it .. .. . 6  
Majority in favour of the vote .. .. . 49

The next vote was for a grant of £4500, to make good damages to palaces and public buildings, by the storm of the 1st of August instant.

After some other votes had been agreed to, the House resumed, and disposed of the orders of the day.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. HAWES obtained leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the Government of New Zealand. The House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

ALLEGED DEFECT IN THE CORN BILL.—A deputation from the Corn Exchange have waited upon the Lord Mayor, to represent that, in consequence of an error in the Corn Bill, the duty chargeable upon rye, meal, and peas, would be much higher than before the passing of the act. The Lord Mayor gave his opinion that, according to the reading of the act, rye, beans, and peas would be charged an additional duty of 100 per cent. He was sure that the framers of the act never intended this. The Lord Mayor then said he would undertake to make inquiry in influential quarters upon the subject, and he entertained no doubt that some means would be adopted, although the session was almost at its close, to remedy the evil.

INDISPOSITION OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—A letter from Dublin states that the noble Marquis has been taken dangerously ill at Curraghmore. A friend had arrived for the Surgeon-General (Sir Philip Crampton), who left immediately for his Lordship's seat, in the county of Waterford.

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.—We learn that more favourable accounts were received on Thursday as to Sir Charles Wetherell's health; a favourable change had taken place, and Sir Charles had given signs of returning consciousness. Sir B. Brodie and Dr. Taylor had held a consultation, and it was understood that they considered recovery probable. The learned gentleman, however, is in a very precarious state. He will not be removed from Preston Hall for the present.

DEATH OF MR. WARD.—Intelligence was received in town yesterday morning of the death of G. H. Ward, Esq., at his residence in Hertford, at an advanced age. The deceased gentleman was father of the Honourable Secretary to the Admiralty. He was the author of "Tremaine," and formerly held the office of one of the Lay Lords of the Board of the Admiralty.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.—We lament to state that a very severe and alarming accident happened to Sir Charles Wetherell, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, on Monday morning. The learned gentleman had arrived at Maidstone by train, and was desirous of going on to Rochester, for which purpose he had engaged a one-horse phaeton, with a driver, and proceeded towards the latter place, taking what is called the Lower-road, skirting the river Medway, for the purpose of passing through the village of Woudham. On arriving near the seat of Charles Milner, Esq., Preston Hall, some trifling circumstance caused the animal slightly to mend his pace; on which Sir Charles, who was sitting on the box with the driver, unhappily caught hold of the reins, and the horse, darting to the side of the road, dashed the carriage against a heap of stones, which caused it to upset, throwing Sir Charles to the ground with great violence. The learned gentleman, on being raised, was found to be most alarmingly injured. The driver and Sir Charles's valet escaped unhurt. Sir Charles was immediately conveyed to Preston Hall, and was attended by Mr. Dennis, of Aylesford, and Dr. Taylor, of Maidstone; but so serious did these gentlemen consider the state of their patient, that the valet was soon after dispatched to London, to procure the attendance of an eminent physician. Lady Wetherell has arrived at Preston Hall. The unfortunate gentleman met with every possible attention and kindness at the Hall. The latest accounts from Preston Hall are of a very unfavourable nature. Sir Charles, who is labouring under concussion of the brain, was unable to speak, and the worst results are feared. He was wholly unconscious of everything around him, and unable to recognise Lady Wetherell, or his brother, the Rev. Mr. Wetherell. The learned gentleman had been to Smarden, to see an estate he had purchased, and was intending to return to town by Gravesend.

DEATHS DURING THE LATE STORM.—During the dreadful storm on Wednesday (last week), four men were killed by lightning, whilst resting in a field at Whitehorses farm, between Norwood and Croydon; three of them were struck dead on the spot, and the fourth was taken away insensible, and died soon after.—Another man was killed, at the head of a team of horses, at Chislehurst. Mr. Carttar has held an inquest on the body, when the verdict given was, "Died by the visitation of God."

THE LATE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT DAGENHAM.—Two men, named Dennis Flynn, and John Henessey, and a woman named Ellen Rankin, have been examined at Ilford, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of George Clarke, a policeman, on the 30th of June last. The circumstances of the murder have been mentioned in our journal. The evidence of a boy named Walsh, went to show that the prisoners had been walking in the wheat fields in Kent, and that the woman was heard to say that the two men had assaulted a policeman, and that he was found dead in the morning. Sweeney then remarked that it was foolish of her not to keep a secret. The witness, Walsh, stated that he saw Henessey and Flynn together at the Smith's Arms, Coodham, Kent, on the morning Ellen Rankin made the statement about the murder. A witness named Felix Sweeney, deposed as follows:—"I reside in Ball-court, Tooley-street. I was at work on Wednesday last, for Mr. Giddens, at Coodham; and in the afternoon I was sitting round a fire with Rankin and Flynn, who worked on the same farm, when Ellen Rankin said she had no occasion to be harvesting, only for heating a policeman, or having a row with a policeman, but I cannot say which. She then said something about a policeman being found in the field with his head off, but I did not pay much attention to her words, nor do I recollect saying anything to her in reply. I do not recollect asking Flynn or Rankin, when they came first to work, where they came from. When Ellen Rankin spoke of the policeman being in the field with his head off, John Sweeney, my cousin, said it was very foolish to talk of such a thing before people; she had better keep it a secret. The boy Welch was present at the conversation. Before the conversation took place, I had not heard of a policeman having been murdered. The prisoner Henessey was not there, and I don't think I ever saw him before." It further appeared, that on searching a bag which was taken from the prisoner Rankin, two odd white gloves were found, such as are worn by the police. The prisoners protested their innocence. They were remanded for a week.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is confidently reported in Winchester that her Majesty intends to honour that city with a visit in the course of next month. Winchester, it will be remembered, was once the metropolis of the kingdom.

Letters from Malta of the 31st ult., state that the French squadron, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, which had been admitted to practice on the 30th, was to sail on the 1st inst., for Sicily.

A Correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* says, that Sir Thomas Wilde, on his elevation to the bench, returned the fees which he had received in causes yet untried—"a departure from precedent," he adds, even more heterodox than his refusal to accept any in the case of O'Connell and the State traversers."

A letter from Rome, of July 26, says:—"A picture of Michael Angelo, and another of Raphael, have just been discovered here: the first, representing the placing of Christ in the tomb, and the other the portrait of the celebrated Cardinal del Monte, similar to the fresco in the Vatican. Both works were purchased amongst a number of old, valueless pictures. One by Mr. McCall, a young Scotch painter; and the other by Mr. Cardeni, a broker."

Three human skeletons have been found on the road-side between Oxford and Bunbury, in the spot indicated by Biddle the murderer, whose sentence of death was lately commuted.

A Constantinople letter of the 22nd ult., states that Mehemet Ali was treated with every mark of respect by the Sultan. On the 20th Riza Pacha had been appointed Minister of Commerce.

The *Constitutionnel* states that a letter has been received from a person on board the French ship-of-war, *La Brillante*, which confirms the account of an affair having taken place at Huahine (Otaheite), and adds that the loss of the French was 24 killed and 41 wounded, and that the dead had been abandoned.

An importation of ice has just taken place from Greenland, by a ship named the *Edgcombe*, having on board 110 tons weight of this singular article of merchandise.

A Correspondent of the *Herald* gives some instances of extraordinary speed attained on Tuesday on the Croydon Atmospheric Railway. He says:—"With a train of four carriages, including the piston carriage, which it is to be recollected carries passengers, and weighing about 22 or 23 tons, we reached a velocity of seventy-five miles per hour. This speed was maintained over a distance of a quarter of a mile. Over a similar distance in the same trip, we got a velocity of 69.23 miles per hour; over half a mile, a velocity of 64.28 miles per hour; and for a mile and a quarter, exactly 60 miles per hour."

The failure of the apple crop in Herefordshire has led to a great increase in the price of cyder, the supply of which, in the present season, is expected to be very limited.

According to accounts from Italy, the Pope is becoming the idol of his people. He has just paid from his private purse the debts of all the prisoners detained in the Capitol (prison for debt). The holy father was enabled to perform this act of generosity by reducing the number of the equipages of his predecessor. The sum paid exceeds 18,000 scudi.

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, of the 1st inst., publishes the following from Vienna:—"It is confidently stated that the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded between Naples and Austria will not take place at present, in consequence of difficulties having arisen relative to the interpretation of some of the articles. The treaty of navigation between Austria and Russia was signed the day before yesterday; it bears the date of July 20th. The clause relating to the certificates of health to be delivered by the sanitary authorities and the Consuls has been erased, the matter to be hereafter arranged."

In the month of August, 1847, the city of Moscow, founded in 1147, will attain the 700th anniversary of its existence. Brilliant *fetes* will take place on the occasion.

It appears from the estimates for miscellaneous services for 1847, that £132,000 will be required to defray the expenses incurred through the Commissariat, under the direction of the Government, for the relief of distress arising from the failure of the potato crop in Ireland. £20,000 for enlarging and improving Buckingham Palace; and £4500 "to make good the damage to palaces and public buildings by the storm on the 1st of August."

The French Government lately desired the Royal Academy of Sciences to ascertain and report on the propriety of publishing a complete edition of the works of Lavoisier, the celebrated chemist: the question was referred by the Academy to a committee of chemists, who, through M. Dumas, have just reported that a complete edition of the works of this distinguished chemist, published at the national expense, would be of great benefit to science; the committee have estimated the expense at about £2400.

We have accounts from Constantinople of the 27th ult. Sir S. Canning, after a visit of ceremony to Mehemet Ali, left Constantinople the day before. It was reported that Mehemet Ali had some intention of visiting France and England.

Letters from Switzerland state, that the snow on the tops of the mountains had melted in consequence of the excessive heat of the weather. The melted snow had augmented the rivers, and caused them in several places to overflow their banks. The summit of Mount Blanc appeared like a naked rock, a circumstance which had not been observed for many years past.

The Marine Palace at Brighton, by her Majesty's consent, is to be sold, and the proceeds applied towards defraying the expense of alterations and improvements in Buckingham Palace.

According to the Scotch papers, doleful accounts of the potato crops in the South of Scotland have been received; and, bad as things were in 1845, there is, probably, too much reason to fear that they will be ten times worse, season 1846. In late, or field tubers, the disease came on, or at least was not detected last year, until after the 25th August, by which time the plums were fully formed, and the produce at root of considerable size. This year, it was suspected nearly a month earlier, and is at length manifesting the effects of hereditary taint in seed.

Letters from Bochofd, of the 3rd inst., announce the death of the reigning Prince (Florentine Von Salem Salem), in the 61st year of his age, and the 19th of his government.

On Wednesday, grouse shooting legally commenced, at six o'clock; and, at eight o'clock, birds were sold at Newgate and Leadenhall-market. The birds are fine, and sold at 6s. and 6s. a brace.

The contributions of the Manchester district (exclusive of those of Liverpool), towards the Cobden testimonial, now exceed £40,000; the aggregate amount of the subscriptions, so far as intimation of them has reached Manchester, is about £61,000. Amongst the recent contributors is the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

M. de Rothschild, has paid into the Treasury his twentieth and last payment of 10 millions, for the loan of 1844, for 200 millions.

The differences between the States of Holstein and the King of Denmark, on the subject of the succession to the throne, still continue. The Members of the States have resolved to engage in no business until they have adopted the necessary measures to protest against the King's letters patent, and as, owing to the obstacles thrown in their way by the Danish Government, it was impossible for them to do this, the members have withdrawn altogether, thus bringing the session to an unexpected termination.

A letter from Ostrowa, of the 24th ult., states that a late ukase calls on all Jews in Poland to declare, before August 10, what costume they intend adopting—German, Russian, Polish, or Jewish. If they choose the latter, they were to pay a special tax, divided into several classes; that of merchants being fifty silver roubles a year, and the lowest being three. Whatever costume was selected must be worn from Nov. 1.

We have letters from Madrid to the 6th instant, but their contents are not important. The troops on the Portuguese frontier continued to desert in great numbers. In the provinces, several incendiary fires had taken place, by which a considerable amount of property had been destroyed.

The French Minister of Public Works, accompanied by M. Bamine, head engineer of the Boulogne Railway, has visited the part of the line between Amiens and Abbeville. The Minister appeared well pleased with the state of the works.

The *New York Mirror* says:—"We learn, from gentlemen who came passengers in the *Great Britain*, that her trip, though a quick one, was nevertheless a chapter of accidents. She was once in imminent danger of being lost by fire, and three hours aground off Newfoundland; but fortunately rolled off just as orders were given to lower the boats."

On the 3rd inst., as the King of Prussia, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and the Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg were proceeding in a carriage to the railroad terminus at Potsdam, whence his Imperial Highness was to start by a special train for Ischl, one of the horses of the Royal carriage became restive, and ran off. Fortunately the traces broke, and the horse got loose from the carriage, and thus prevented danger to the Royal party, who entered another carriage, and proceeded to their destination.

During the week ending the 9th instant, the number of persons passing between England and France at the Boulogne and Calais ports, was—at Boulogne, 2229; at Calais, 540: total, 2769.

An epidemic disorder of a serious character, and which has been fatal in many cases, is at present raging amongst the 7th Hussars, in garrison at Vienne, in the South of France. On the news of this event reaching Lyons, Surgeon-Major Dr. Poullain was dispatched to Vienne, to watch the progress of the malady, and to examine into its causes.

During the week a vessel from St. Malo has brought 40 tons weight of foreign potatoes; the steam-ship *John Bull*, from Hamburg, 22 baskets; and two vessels from the island of Jersey, collectively, 31 tons weight of this description of vegetable, the production of the places named.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated a new church, and cemetery adjoining, in the island of Guernsey, on Tuesday last.

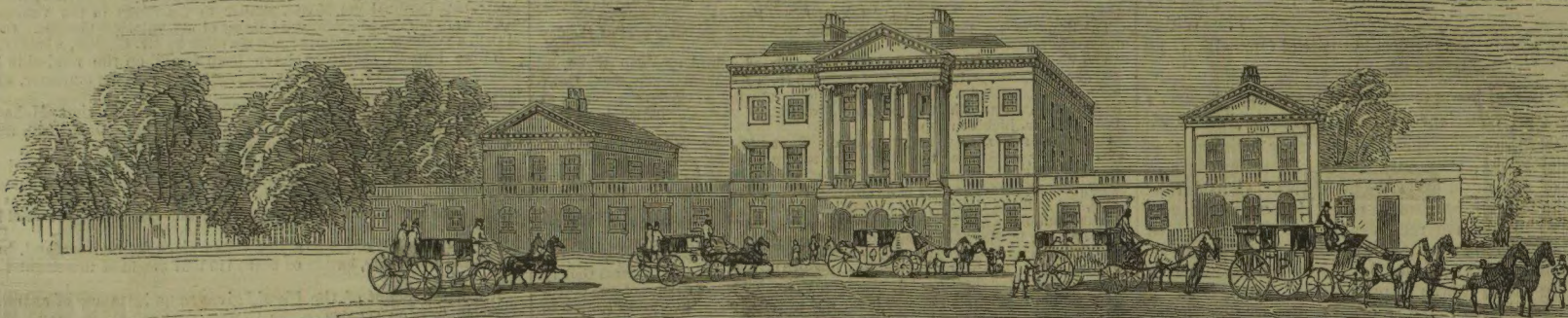
The Kent papers mention that last week's fine sunny weather has had a wonderful effect upon the hop plantations. It is reported that in some grounds the disease known as mould has made its appearance. The duty is everywhere on the advance, and bets in favour of £150,000 are freely made.

Nearly £7400 has been already contributed towards the erection of churches in the four districts formed in Liverpool under Sir Robert Peel's act.

A requisition to Mr. Cobden is now in course of preparation in Stockport, requesting him to continue as one of the members for the borough, in the event of an election. The idea seems to have been started in consequence of the requisition to Mr. Cobden, to the same effect, emanating from Manchester.



## THE LORD MAYOR'S VIEW OF THE THAMES.



ARRIVAL OF THE CIVIC PARTY AT BASILDON HOUSE.

(Continued from page 102.)

bury, extensive repairs are in progress, which, when completed, will render the navigation of this District perfect.

The Improvements by the Thames Navigation Committee commence from opposite the Boundary-stone and the Towing-path, and are continued down the river to Putney. The Locks and Works were constructed from the designs, and under the superintendence of the late Mr. S. Leach, and are now under the care of his son, Mr. S. W. Leach.

Upon the "View," the Lord Mayor was much gratified in witnessing the greatly-improved condition of the whole Navigation, from the measures adopted by the Commissioners; and his Lordship especially noticed the new Bridge and high Towing-path, which have just been completed above Henley.

The Commission funds are also greatly improved; and much credit is due to the talents and exertions of the several officers.

Throughout the "View" are several objects and localities associated with Civic greatness. Thus, at Oxford, Trinity College was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas Pope, Lord Mayor of London; and St. John Baptist College was founded in the same year by Sir Thomas White, another Citizen and Alderman of London.

In Wraydsbury Church are monuments to the memory of Aldermen Wright and Gill, who were partners in trade, and both Lord Mayors of London.

All the arrangements and proceedings of the "View," were under the very able direction of Mr. Alderman Wilson,

who fills the honourable office of "Queen's Harbinger," in the Royal Household.

The dinners, refreshments, &c., were supplied in the first style, by Mr. Young-husband, of Gerrard's Hall, Basinghall-street.

We subjoin a List of the Company, on each day of the "View."

## WEDNESDAY.—OXFORD.

*The Lord Mayor's Party*—Lord Mayor; Admiral Ross; Ald. and Miss Farebrother; Ald. and Mrs. Wilson; Sir C. Marshall; Ald. Humphery; Ald. and Mrs. and Miss Hooper; Ald. Farncombe; Ald. Hunter and two daughters; Ald. Mrs. and the Misses Hughes; Ald. and Mrs. Sidney; Ald. and Mrs. Moon and daughter; Mr. Sheriff, Mrs. and Misses Chaplin; Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Laurie, and Mrs. Cattley; Mr. Deputy and Mrs. Brown and niece; T. H. Hall, Esq., and Mrs. Hall; Mr. Under-Sheriff and Mrs. Wile; Rev. J. C. Farebrother and Mrs. Farebrother; Mr. and Mrs. Firth; N. Saunders, Esq., Water Bailiff; Mr. T. Theobalds, City Marshal.

*Invitations at Oxford*—Rev. Dr. Ingram and Lady; Rev. Mr. Hughes and Lady; Dr. Ogle; Rev. J. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon; the Mayor of Oxford, and Town Clerk of Oxford, &c.

## THURSDAY.—AT BASILDON PARK.

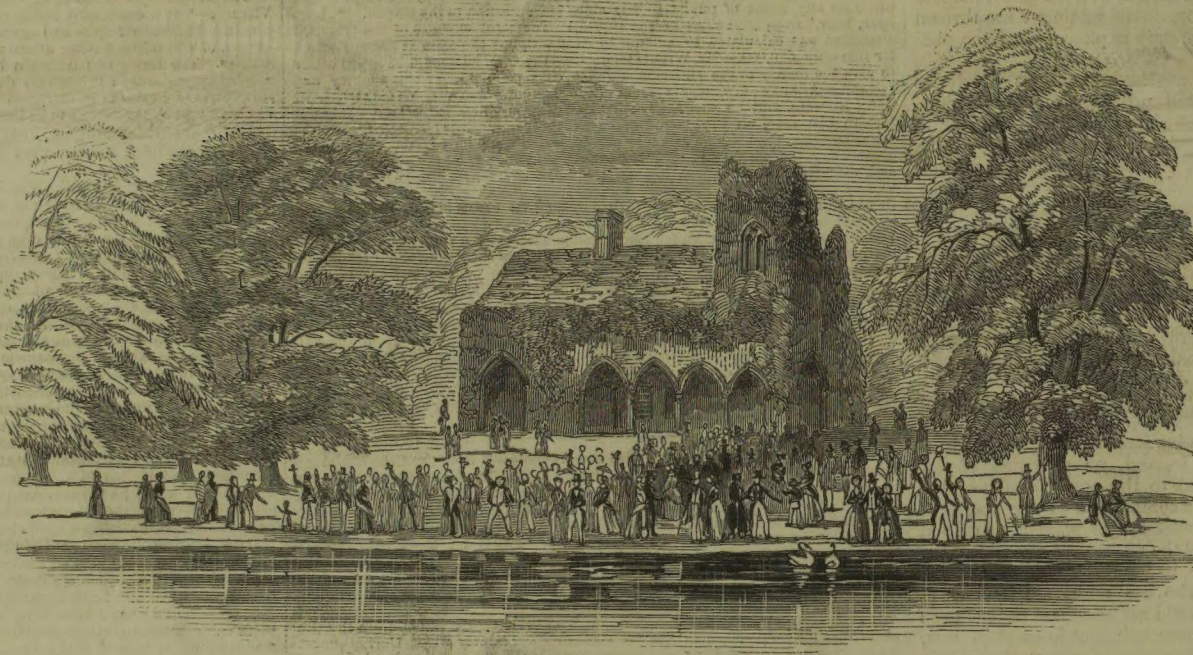
*The Lord Mayor's Party*, as above; with the Lady Mayores, and Mrs. Ross; Sir Claudius Hunter and Lady Hunter and niece.

## FRIDAY.—READING.

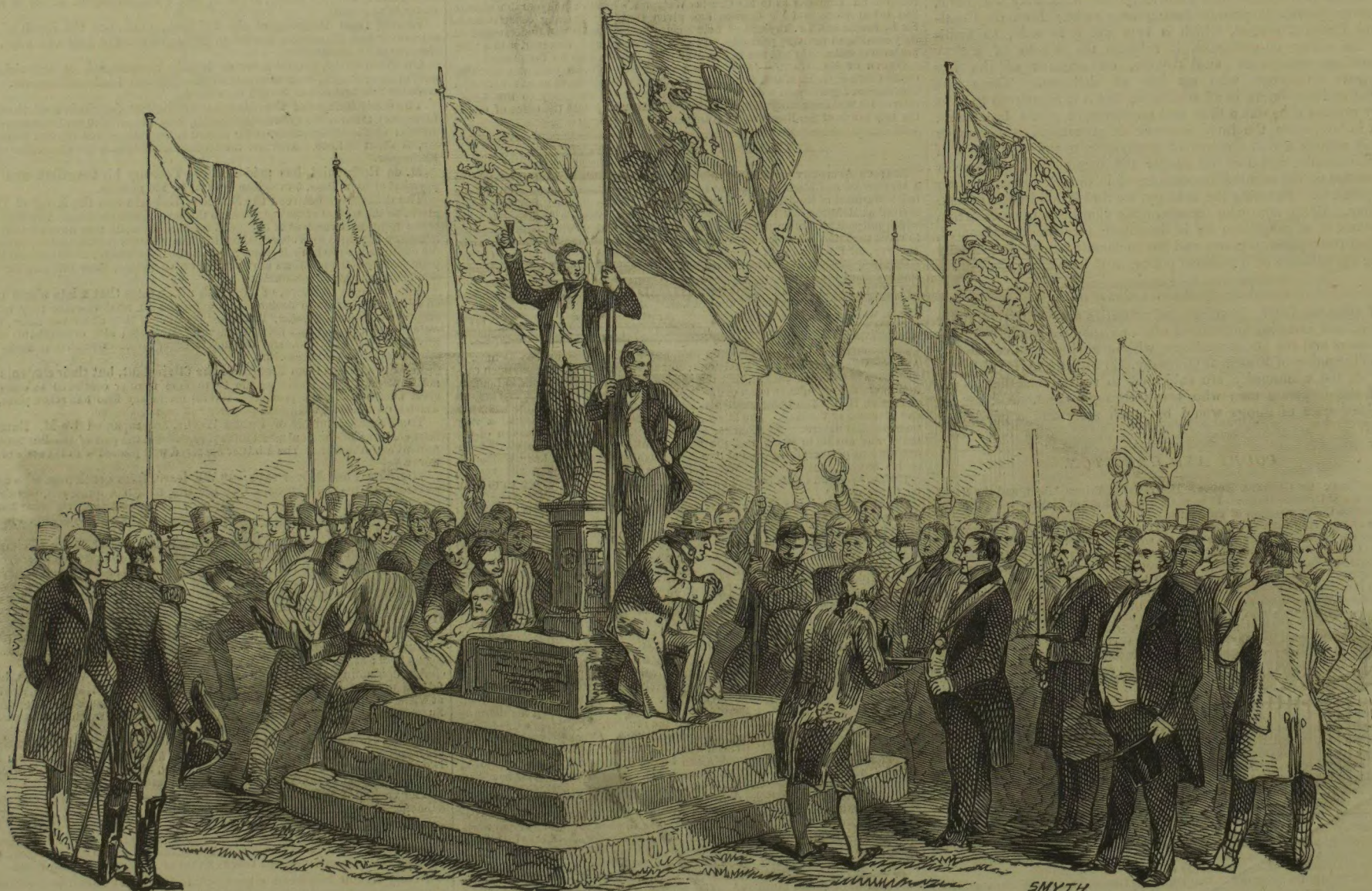
*The Lord Mayor's Party*, with R. W. Kin-naid, Esq., Sheriff Elect; Alloway, Esq., the Mayor of Reading, and Family; T. R. Barker, Esq., the Chairman, and W. Graham, Esq., Clerk to the Commissioners of the Upper Districts, Thames Navigation.

## SATURDAY.—WINDSOR.

*The Lord Mayor's Party*, with Sir Lancelot and Lady Shadwell; Sir Peter Laurie; Mr. Alderman Kelly and Ladies; Mrs. Humphery; Alderman and Mrs. Wood; Sir James Duke; and several private friends of the Lord Mayor, who joined the party on board the Navigation Barge, at Hampton Court Palace.



MEDMENHAM ABBEY.



THE CEREMONY AT THE BOUNDARY STONE, AT STAINES.

SMYTH.





THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE AS IT WOULD APPEAR FROM THE GREEN-PARK, PICCADILLY.

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.

We have, this week, engraved Mr. Wyatt's colossal group placed upon the Arch at Hyde Park Corner, for which position the statue appears to have been expressly designed and executed. One of the illustrations shows the Statue as it would appear from within the angle of the Green Park, almost immediately adjoining the Arch. The second Engraving shows the great work in profile, as it would appear from the Constitution Hill roadway, just within the Green Park. Through the Arch is seen a portion of the chaste columnar screen and entrance to Hyde Park; and, to the right is shown Apsley House, the handsome mansion of the Great Duke. In both cases, the alterations in the attic of the Arch, which have been suspended by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, are represented as completed.

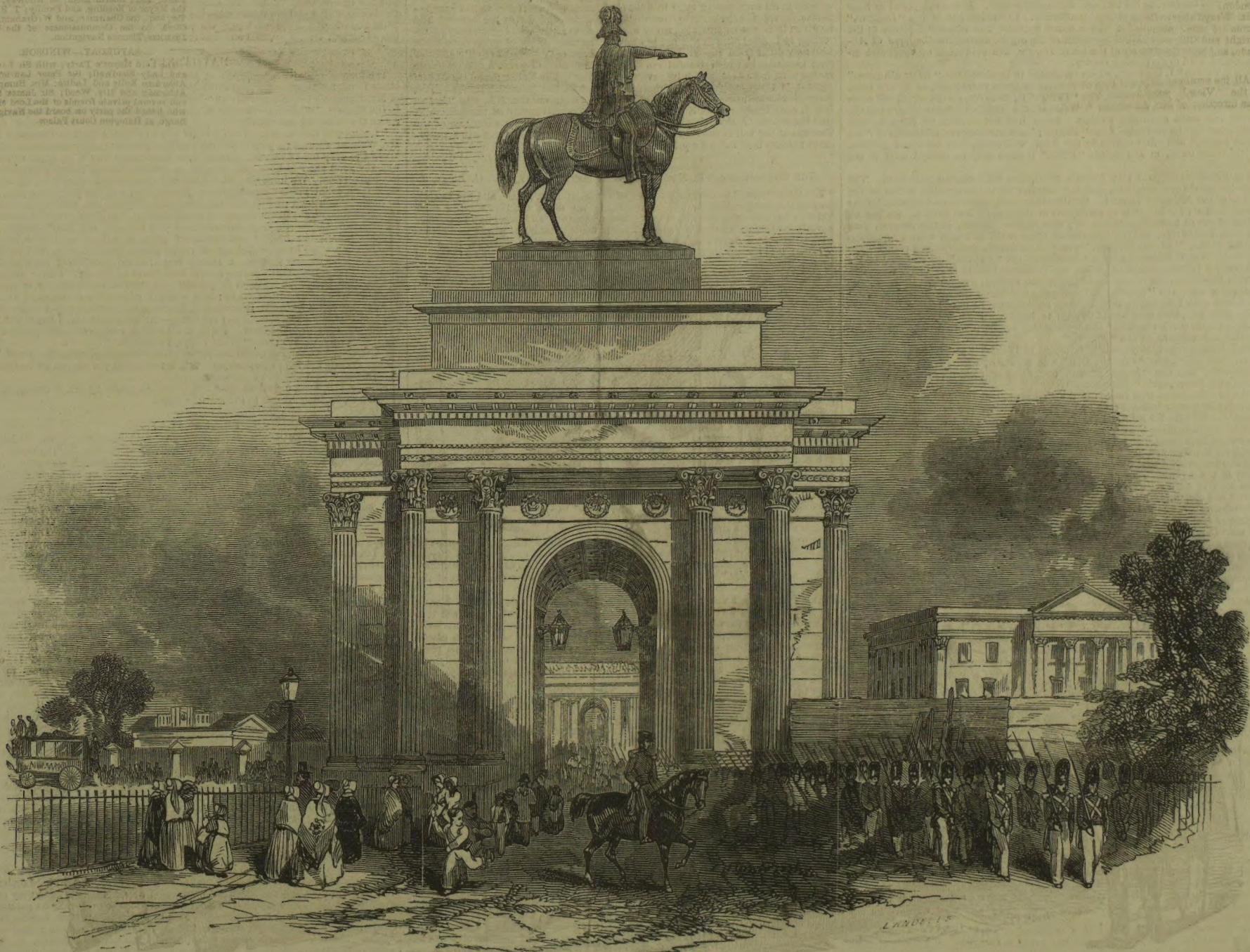
The question between the Government and the Committee as to the placing of

the Statue in the above position still remains undecided; and, *pendente lite*, we have judged these illustrations to be the best mode of conveying to our readers the merits of the location, as to artistic effect. This we believe to be a means of demonstration which could not be effected by many folios of "Correspondence."

Meanwhile, it may be interesting to glance at the official account of the Proceedings relative to the Placing of the Statue. This we gather from a Parliamentary Paper just printed, containing "a Copy of the Report from the Sub-Committee of the Wellington Military Memorial, enclosed in a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Rutland to Viscount Melbourne, dated 14th of July, 1839." This document was obtained on the application of Sir F. Trench, pending the recent discussion in the House of Commons respecting the site selected. The present document extends to twenty-two pages, containing the Report of the Sub-Committee, with the Appendix. On the 28th of May, 1838, it seems it was resolved, without any dissent or hesitation whatsoever, upon the motion of the

Marquis of Londonderry, "that the summit of the triumphal arch at the entrance into the Green Park, on Constitution Hill, going out of Piccadilly, would, in the opinion of the Committee, be an appropriate situation on which to place such Equestrian Statue, provided her Majesty the Queen's permission can be obtained for that purpose." Permission was obtained; but it was afterwards considered that the summit of the arch was inappropriate for the Statue; and the architect, Mr. Burton, urged the Office of Woods and Forests to discountenance the erection. A long correspondence ensued, which resulted in the Committee demanding a fulfilment of the promise, and the arch was reluctantly yielded.

The Sub-Committee then commissioned Mr. Wyatt to prepare for their inspection his designs for the Equestrian Statue, of an adequate height and size, and in the attitude, costume, and position, which he would propose. Mr. Wyatt, accordingly, prepared several models and designs, and the Sub-Committee availed themselves of a model of the Hyde Park Corner Arch to consider, which then



THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE AS IT WOULD APPEAR FROM CONSTITUTION HILL.



did, with the greatest attention, the position and relative size of the Statue to be placed on the summit. Mr. Wyatt then prepared a drawing of the Arch, with the Equestrian Statue; of which the Sub-Committee approved. The Lords of the Treasury, however, objected. We have not space to detail the points.

There is one part of the Sub-Committee's Report which it is important to quote. They distinctly state, in justice to themselves and to Mr. Wyatt, that the wooden figure which was exhibited in August, 1838, on the summit of the Arch, was prepared, set up, and at length removed, without the knowledge or concurrence either of the Sub-Committee, or of Mr. Wyatt, and without any intimation to them of the intention of the Government to make any such exhibition. They add that had they been apprised of the wish of the Government for a model, they would readily have taken measures for supplying one which should have conveyed some idea of their own intentions, and of the artist's design. They, however, believe the proceeding that took place had the effect of creating a general opinion in favour of an adequate work of art in that fine position.

In the present document, an account is given of an interview with the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley-house, on Saturday, the 16th of June, 1838, when the Duke of Rutland, in the presence of the Committee, informed his Grace of the intention to erect an equestrian statue, on which the Duke of Wellington made the following reply:—"My Lord Duke, my Lords, and Gentlemen—I cannot find words to express to you the satisfaction and gratitude which I feel upon receiving from your Grace these reports of the proceedings of yourself and other distinguished individuals, and of the public at large, with a view to the erection in this part of the metropolis of a memorial of the services in which it has been my lot to be employed. I am aware of the degree to which I am indebted to your Grace's friendship, kindness, and partiality in these proceedings; and it is satisfactory to receive this communication in the presence of my old friends, companions, and comrades, men with whom I have served so long, to whom I am indebted for so much assistance, and who distinguished themselves on every occasion on which any service was performed which could attract public attention, or merit their approbation. I will give my attendance upon the artist fixed by the Committee whenever he may think proper to require it."

## MUSIC.

### THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY.

On Monday and Wednesday Auber was in the ascendant at Drury Lane Theatre—two of his best operas—"Le Domino Noir," and "Le Philtre"—being given each evening. The audiences on both occasions, we regret to state, were not numerous; but they made up in enthusiasm their deficiency in numbers; and certainly finer operatic performances have been rarely witnessed—certainly not in this country. The fate of the "Domino Noir" has been somewhat singular. An English version, produced at Covent Garden Theatre in 1838, was condemned the first night; another English adaptation, leaving out the greater portion of the music, had a run at the Olympic; the last translation was at the Haymarket, for Madame Thillon, only recently, but mutilated in a manner that provoked the just indignation of all those who had heard the original opera in Paris, with Cinti Damoreau, Roger, &c. Who could have imagined, hearing the magnificent last act of Auber's work on Wednesday, as executed by the Belgian troupe, that any Vandal could be found to have rendered it so peculiarly repulsive and offensive as it was "done" at the Haymarket.

The gay, the gallant, the chivalrous *Horace de Masserena* was restored to us by Coudere, the original representative of that interesting part in Paris. We were freed from the conventional wit of the low stage Irishman and the lover with his ardent attachment, and his gentlemanlike enthusiasm was embodied by the French comedian with a truthful ease, grace, and animation, impossible to be excelled. True, there was one drawback; the voice of Coudere is not yet in good order, but his tact and taste carried him through, as these qualities will always do with great artists; witness Pasta, the Brambilla, and our own Braham, who have triumphed over all physical defects. There is not a greater vocalist in the world than the contralto Brambilla, and yet her organ has gone. Coudere's acting in the last scene drew down repeated bursts of applause. The effect of hearing the voice of *Angèle* amongst the nuns was splendidly given—his whole frame seemed to tremble with emotion; the fear that his reason has forsaken him, and the touching prayer for protection, were striking points of Coudere's great histrionic powers. The glance of recognition of his *inamorata* as the supposed Lady Abbess, and the wild rush after her as she escapes through the door of the sanctuary, were much cheered.

Mdlle. Charton was the *Angèle*, and looked the part charmingly. She is improving vastly in her singing. She was encored in the *Ronde Aragonaise*, "La belle l'ère." In the execution of the trying scene, "Ah! quelle nuit," in the last act, some of her divisions might have been improved upon, as regards precision; but it was, on the whole, extremely well sung; and the narrative of *Angèle's* troubles and escapes tell with unceasing animation, and fascinating naïveté. Mdlle. Charton is yet but young; and will develop, in two or three years, higher qualities than she yet exhibits. The amusing sketch of the English Lord was excellently realised by Delannoy. The red hair, and neatly-trimmed whiskers—the Anglo-French accent—afforded much gratification both to the Gallic and British community present; and the *entente cordiale* seemed to be increased by the quizzing. The *Gil Perez*, the convent steward of Barielle, was another very clever delineation. The "Deo Gratias" was called for a second time—the lower notes and shake of the singer being very remarkable. Auber introduces the *motif* of this bass air, in the last act, with infinite skill. It was delightful to hear his sparkling strains sung without mutilation. In the last act of the "Domino," there is melody enough for half a dozen operas. The concerted pieces of the nuns and novices—the skilful use made of the organ, during the *Cantique of Angèle*—and the despairing air of the tenor *Horace*, are evidences of vocal and instrumental skill of surpassing beauty.

The "Philtre" is the opera which suggested to Donizetti the "Elisir d'Amore." An English version was produced of the former some years since, at Drury Lane Theatre, but with little success. The "Philtre" is, however, a work which will challenge comparison with the "Elisir." We award the preference to the latter; but the former has some charming writing. Auber had not shaken off the Rossinian trammels when he composed the "Philtre," and striking reminiscences of "La Gazza Ladra," and other operas by the Swan of Pesaro, will be found therein. On the other hand, in Donizetti's "Elisir," themes may be easily traced to the "Philtre."

The Brussels Company play Auber's production with consummate skill. The stage groupings are excellent, and far superior to the automation action of the chorus at her Majesty's Theatre. On the other hand, there is no Lablache for the *Quack Doctor*; for Zolger is as ponderous in mind as he is in person. He has no notion of fun or humour, and is a very slow coach. Massol, in the *Sergeant*, does not rival Tamburini; but the Frenchman sings well, and acts with spirit. His martial scene, "Je suis Sergent," was well rendered, and the last couplet was encored. Nor is Mdlle. Labordé's heroine of the "Philtre" at all equal to the captivating impersonation of *Adina* by Persiani, but it is cleverly vocalized. Boulo's *Guillaume*, the *Nemorino* of the Italian version, was deliciously sung, and capital acted. His "making up" was quite a picture; his wooden shoes, coarse shirt, and loose hanging garments, were an example to our "tender tenor," of stage propriety, that they would do well to imitate. Indeed, the *ensemble* of the Belgian artists was far superior to anything that has been witnessed in the Italian and English versions of the "Philtre."

On Thursday night, Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was given for the third time; last night, the "Domino Noir" was repeated, with selections from the "Favourite" and the "Muette;" and this evening (Saturday), the campaign closes with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots."

The two amateurs who imported the Company, succeeded from the direction on Saturday last, after losing £1500 by the speculation, or rather their desire to do something for art—for financial profit, from what we can learn, did not enter their heads, in making the contract with the Brussels Company. The directors of the troupe have assumed the management since Monday, but with no better result for the treasury.

It is quite evident that they have come too late in the season, and the uncertainty of the arrangements has been a great misfortune. The principal singers have been in turn ill, every night of performance, and the theatre has been opened and closed quite at random.

Admitting all the imperfections and mishaps, and that the band is not so good as that of last year, a portion of the players having been left in Brussels for the German Company now playing there, the Belgian artists have given some superb operatic entertainments. The musical mounting of Meyerbeer's masterpieces—"Les Huguenots" and "Robert le Diable," two of the grandest operas ever written; of Rossini's splendid "Guillaume Tell," of Halévy's imposing "Juive," of Donizetti's passionate "Favourite," of Auber's "Domino Noir," "Philtre," and "Diamant de la Couronne," and of Adams's "Châlet" and "Postillon de Lonjumeau," has been beyond all praise. The "Mousquetaires de la Reine" was a failure, despite of its great success at Paris, Brussels, and recently at Berlin. That the Brussels Opera Company will come over again, is much to be desired, but it must be at a period when the town is full of our real musical amateurs. Fashion will do nothing for good music—the appeal must be made to our intelligent masses, with their fast increasing knowledge and appreciation of the science of sweet sounds. To the Belgian Directors, we tender, in conclusion, our advice, that they must study to be exact and punctual in all their arrangements, if they expect public support. What is announced and promised, ought to be religiously adhered to.

We take our leave of the Company with sincere regret, for they have afforded many gratifying entertainments. When we look around us, and see the state of our English opera, and the condition of our Italian opera, where the *ensemble* is destroyed for the sake of hearing three or four stars, we feel, indeed, how vastly inferior we are to the French in attention to lyrical art. Whether the advent of the Brussels Opera Company may lead to reforms and amendments, we know not; but a good standard of operatic execution has, at all events, been witnessed, and audiences will not forget it, whatever managers may think of the matter.

### MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Wilson has left London for Edinburgh, to be present at the inauguration of the Sir Walter Scott Monument, after which he commences a month's tour in Wales.

Mr. H. Phillips and Miss Hawes are giving concerts in the north of England. Balie has been engaged to write an opera to the libretto of the "Mousquetaires de la Reine" for Drury Lane Theatre. This is not a very delicate proceeding towards Halévy, whose "Reine de Chypre" story was used by Balie for his "Daughter of St. Mark."

We were present last Saturday at a rehearsal of a MS. comic opera, composed by M. Godefrid, the harp player, for the Brussels Company, at Erard's Rooms. A great number of celebrated artists and amateurs were present. We perceive that criticisms have been given of this work, which is called "Le Démon de la Nuit," by some of our contemporaries. We regret this course, as it is most inexpedient, ill-advised, and even unjust, to criticise rehearsals, or notice them in

any manner; and we do hope that this practice will not be established by our brother journalists. Every English composer who has an opera in readiness is entitled to pursue the same course as M. Godefrid, and to call a rehearsal for the critics; but we conceive that their duty is to wait for the public performance, before they write an opinion.

## NEW MUSIC.

HYMNS AND ANTHEMS, the Words chiefly from Holy Scripture and the Writings of Poets. The Music by ELIZA FLOWER. Cramer and Co., and Novello.

ANTHEMS AND SERVICES FOR CHURCH CHOIRS. J. BURNS.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP EDITION OF HANDEL'S "MESSIAH." J. A. Novello.

"ISRAEL IN EGYPT;" published by the Handel Society. Edited by MENDELSSOHN. Cramer and Co.

We do not expect to find in Miss Flower's sacred compositions the ingenuity and learning of our Cathedral writers—such as Purcell, Gibbons, Greene, Croft, &c.; but her music possesses more than ordinary merit. She has evidently taken for her model the modern German Chorale, and she has evinced a very laudable ambition in striving to revive the setting of hymns and anthems to the modern taste. Her selection of words cannot be too highly praised. With her the word "sacred" is not confined to the conventional acceptance; she seeks for poetical themes, from the writings of all those who seek to elevate the soul—such as Jeremy Taylor, Wordsworth, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Hemans, &c. The pieces are set generally for four voices—treble, contralto, tenor, and bass. For general purposes, perhaps, it would have been more expedient to have adapted several of the hymns for a solo voice. Many of these clever pieces are as much adapted for secular as well as congregational uses, as was proved when they were performed at Crosby Hall, at Miss Flower's concerts. Miss Flower is no relation to the vocalist of that name, but is a daughter of the late editor of the *Cambridge Intelligencer*.

"The Anthems and Services for Church Choirs" will be a very valuable publication. Singers will thus be saved from the annoyance of MS. voice parts, as the music is in full score. The standard anthems of English and foreign composers may be thus easily and cheaply obtained, and the taste for choral music generally disseminated. Specimens of living composers are also promised. The first four numbers contain works by Gibbons, Rogers, Palestrina, Tallis, Anerio, Farrant, Di Lasso, Cregyhton, Allegri, Dyce, Child, Dr. Gauntlett, Batten, Casciolini, &c. The type is clear and well printed, in quarto, and the price of each number varies from sixpence upwards. An instrumental accompaniment is added for the convenience of practice, although it is recommended very properly that the pieces should be sang as much as possible by a full choir of voices. We hail the appearance of this series of choral music, as a good sign of advancement in the improvement so long desired of our Cathedral and Church services.

Mr. Novello's cheap edition of the "Messiah" must command a large sale, for it carries out a national object—that of supplying to the public music at a cheap rate. The shape of the publication is admirably adapted for places where amateurs most do congregate to listen to the Divine strains of Handel. The "Messiah" will be completed in twelve numbers, at sixpence each; and the prospectus is quite right in asserting that, in respect both to quality and quantity, it is the most seasonable "musical publication ever offered to the public." Only a large sale can repay the outlay. Mr. Vincent Novello has added a pianoforte or organ accompaniment, and much pains has been bestowed to insure correctness. No. 1, for August, contains—the overture; the recitative, "Comfort ye;" the air, "Ev'ry valley;" and the chorus, "And the glory of the Lord."

The Handel Society was formed in 1843, for the production of a superior and standard edition of the works of Handel, the subscription being one guinea per annum. The council to carry out the object of the institution consists of Sir George Smart, Messrs. Bennett, Chappell, Crotch, Davison, Hopkins, Lucas, Macfarren, Moscheles, Mudge, Rembaumt, and H. Smart. The secretary is Mr. Macfarren, the composer, who has displayed much zeal and talent in his duties. The works already produced by the Society are the "Four Coronation Anthems," edited by Dr. Crotch; "L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, et Il Moderato," edited by Moscheles; and the "Israel in Egypt," edited by Mendelssohn. The Society does not advance with sufficient rapidity, although what it has produced as yet has been superbly executed. But to wait for a completion of the undertaking, at the present speed, will take longer than the time allotted to the life of man.

Mendelssohn's Preface is full of interest; it is, alone, worth the price of the annual subscription. He gives the score as Handel wrote it. Mendelssohn has added, in small notes, an Organ Part, and a Pianoforte arrangement.

"The Council of the Handel Society," says Mendelssohn, "having done me the honour to request me to edit 'Israel in Egypt'—an Oratorio which I have always viewed as one of the greatest and most lasting musical works—I think it my first duty to lay before the Society the score, as Handel wrote it, without introducing the least alteration, and without mixing up any remarks of notes of my own with those of Handel. In the next place, as there is no doubt that he himself introduced many things at the performance of his works which were not accurately written down, and which, even now, when his music is performed are supplied by a sort of tradition, according to the fancy of the Conductor and the Organist, it becomes my second duty to offer an opinion in all such cases; but I think it of paramount importance that all my remarks should be kept strictly from the original score, and that the latter should be given in its entire purity, in order to afford to every one an opportunity of resorting to Handel himself and not to obtrude any suggestions of mine upon those who may differ from me in opinion." It appears that there were only eight or nine instances in which Handel omitted an accidental, or wrote a different note in one part, from that which he gave to the other. The Editor found the MS. of Handel in the Queen's Library more correct than the printed editions. This marvellous work, according to Handel's own writing on the MS., was "begun Oct. 1, completely printed Nov. 1, 1738." The great advantage of this edition is, that the genius of Mendelssohn may be called into play in the execution of the Oratorio at the will of the Conductor or Organist, and that the pianoforte arrangement renders it of value for private purposes.

### THE CONNOISSEUR. E. Mackenzie.—THE MUSICAL HERALD. G. Biggs.

"The Connoisseur" is a monthly record of the Fine Arts, Music, and the Drama, remarkable for the healthy and independent tone of its criticisms. The work has now been in existence upwards of sixteen months; and, although in point of novelty it presents no striking features, still are the interests of art and artists advocated with a degree of truth and boldness, that, when differing from the opinions, it is impossible not to render justice to the honesty of purpose exhibited by the writers.

The "Musical Herald" is a weekly journal of Music and Musical Literature, at the low rate of twopenny a number, or tenpence a part. The diffusion of musical works in a cheap form appears to be the leading object, but the literary portion is ably conducted. The dissemination of music at the lowest possible charge, would alone insure this periodical a deserved popularity.

PERSONS WHO "KNOW ALL ABOUT IT."—When people draw their chairs close to the fender, stir the fire vigorously, rub their hands upon their knees, assume a look of complacent sagacity, and proceed to open up a long story with the confidential remark that they are going to tell us "all about it," they oftentimes remind us—dull companions though they be—of that outrageous and incomprehensible piece of drollery of Foote's, which the wise reader who loves genuine nonsense never forgets:—"So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage to make an apple-pie, and who should be coming down the street but a great sea-bear and poppy'd her head into the shop. What! no soap?—So he died; and she very imprudently married the barber. And there were present the Jobbies, and the Garryullies, and the Piccalilies, and the great Panjandrum himself with the little round button at top; and they all fell to playing the game of catch-us-as-catch-can, till the gunpowder ran out at the heels of their boots."—There is only one suitable termination for stories of this simple and ludicrous character, and it is that which custom always has ready—"and so now you know all about it."—They have always an exclusive story of their own, which is, like a worn-out shilling, without head or tail to it. Every story, nevertheless, is furnished with two heroes; one is a cock and the other a bull; and these are constantly in one another's way.—[We quote this exquisite piece of humour from one of the late Laman Blanchard's "Sketches from Life," which have lately been re-published for the benefit of the lamented Author's family.]—Ed. I.L.N.]

THE DRINKER'S EXCUSES.—The drinker's excuses are innumerable. If it were any use to attempt an enumeration, we should say that they run—1st. That it is ungentlemanly to pass the bottle. 2ndly. That it is the anniversary of his wedding-day, of his marriage with his first wife. 3rdly. That his heart is almost broken. 4thly. That he only drinks at night to enable him to relish his plain glass of porter next day. 5thly. That he has one wife and six children weighing heavily on his mind. 6thly. That he is writing a volume of poems. 7thly. That there are not times for a patriot to flinch from supporting the revenue. 8thly. That his heart is quite broken. 9thly. That he cannot tell whether it is to be a girl or a boy. 10thly. That he means to start for America, being sick of the United States in England, &c.—Laman Blanchard.

MR. RICHARD DUNN AND MISS BURDETT COUTTS.—Mr. Richard Dunn has been liberated on bail, and it appears that he meditates further proceedings against Miss Burdett Coutts. In the course of Wednesday morning the learned gentleman swore an affidavit before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn. The affidavit set forth that A. Burdett Coutts, of No. 1, Stratton-street, and 59, Strand, both in the city of Westminster, is justly and duly indebted to this deponent in the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, by virtue of a certain authority in writing given to this deponent by the said A. B. Coutts, to draw a bill on the bank of Coutts and Co. for such a sum of money as this deponent should think a fair compensation for the injuries and imprisonments done and inflicted on this deponent by the said A. B. Coutts, and for the recovery of damages for which this deponent had at that time commenced legal proceedings, and which said bill so drawn by this deponent the said A. B. Coutts promised in writing should be duly paid, which said bill was not paid, and still remains justly due and owing to this deponent. Mr. Dunn proceeded to the office of Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor to Miss Burdett Coutts, and informed that gentlemen that he (Mr. Dunn) had no intention by his present proceeding to sue out a fiat of bankruptcy; his object being to oblige her to give bail that she would proceed to trial in an action for debt. Mr. Humphreys declined interfering, and the learned gentleman left the office for the purpose of causing his notice of debt to be served. The following is a copy of the order for payment which has led to the adoption of the recent proceedings:—"London, March 4, 1846. Gentlemen—Pay myself or order the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds. RICHARD DUNN. By the authority of Miss Burdett Coutts. Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand."

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

We are now fast approaching the end of the season, and we listen to the operas performed with the deeper attention and greater interest, that we are hearing them for the last time, at least for several months. It is, above all, to the new works produced this year that we now attach most importance.

To obtain a perfectly correct judgment of the value of a work, and of its materials for lasting fame, we must wait till the first blush of novelty has passed off. Gratiified curiosity, surprise, prejudice, and many other extraneous causes, may influence the first reception of any work of art: when these have passed away, it must stand or fall by its own merits.

In the annals of literature and the drama, it is not uncommon to find works of far inferior merit, on first performance, outstripping, in success, the greatest *chef-d'œuvres* of the greatest masters: the latter ultimately destined to immortality, while the preferred ones are, in a short time, totally forgotten and despised.

There is, no doubt, a class of compositions highly pleasing at first, but whose ephemeral merits will not stand the test of long acquaintance. If we judge by its growing popularity, "I Lombardi" is not one of these; but yet it bears out our remarks; for those portions of the opera which were at first unheeded, have gradually gained ground in public favour, while others have, perhaps, to a certain degree retrograded. This must strike all those who have attended to the performances of this work, and to the effect it produces on the audience. Amongst other instances we could adduce, is the fine and most original aria sung by Grisi in the third act, after she has seen her beloved in a dream. This aria, "Non fu sogno," passed comparatively unnoticed at first; now *un morceau* in the opera excites greater enthusiasm, and it is well deserved. This composition has nothing in common with the generality of Italian bravuras. It is splendidly dramatic and appropriate to the situation, and we detect nothing in it to remind us of the arias written for a *prima donna* in one opera, "introduced," if they happen to suit her voice, into another and another; sung at concerts, private and public; and so conveniently devoid of any marked dramatic character as to be quite appropriate, however much the time, place, and situation be changed from that for which it was originally written. We doubt whether "Non fu sogno" could be appropriately introduced into any other opera whatever: it is certainly not a *morceau* for a concert; therefore it is the more admirable in its proper place. This is, in general, a great characteristic of the music of Verdi, who is what the Italian Opera wants—an eminently dramatic composer. In this respect he resembles the greatest dramatist who ever lived—Shakspeare. It has been observed by a gifted writer of our day, that no skilful reader of the plays of Shakspeare can endure to see what are called the fine things taken out under the name of "Beauties," or of "Elegant Extracts." Fine as the thoughts of the great bard are intrinsically, they yet derive their chief merit from their admirable appropriateness to the character who utters them. Such ought to be likewise the first objects of the dramatic composer; though, of course, the very nature of the lyrical art prevents him from attaining it to so high a degree.

"I Lombardi" is, perhaps, the most essentially dramatic composition of Verdi—it is certainly not, in other respects his best. There are *morceaux* in "Nino" and "Eriani" far surpassing anything in this opera; but "I Lombardi" has the superiority in dramatic power. In this respect, the genius of the composer here stands pre-eminently forward, for the plot on which he was to work is confused and altogether mediocre. He seized upon its redeeming points—its Eastern locality, rich with deeply interesting associations, and the numbers it brought on the stage. Murder, love, revenge, remorse, penitence, zeal—all the passions of the human breast—he has brought into prominence by music eminently calculated to express each in turn, and to contrast them with each other; he threw a rich colouring over the whole, and thus produced a most remarkable work, and one which will no doubt enjoy a continued popularity.

Her Majesty's Theatre will close its portals on Thursday next, when we shall hear for the last time this year the wondrous strains of Grisi, Castellan, and Mario, and for the last time laugh over the drolleries of Lablache and Fornasari—the "Barbieri" and the "Sonnambula" being the operas selected. After that night, also, we shall, probably, never witness again the combination of three of the greatest dancers who ever lived—Taglioni, Grahn, and Cerito—who will dance in the "Pas des Déeses;" and besides, each in the ballet in which she has attained most fame—Taglioni in "La Sylphide," Grahn in "Eoline," Cerito in "Lalla Rookh" and in the "Pas de l'Ombre."

### PRINCESS.

"The Barber Bravo" is the name of the farce which we announced as in preparation at the Princess'; and which was produced with success last week. The plot is one of *equivogue*, and that of the most absurd kind, quite putting all probability at defiance; but the dialogue is so lively, and Mr. Charles Mathews throws such spirit into his character, that, in the laugh of the moment, nobody thinks of questioning the likelihood of the incidents.

The *Barber* has a recipe for turning red hair into a more popular tint; and this secret is coveted by a certain lady of rank, whose husband is very desirous of engaging a bravo to perfect his establishment. It is needless to add that he is the Prince of something or another somewhere in the south of Europe. To constitute the *equivogue*, of course, Mr. Charles Mathews is mistaken by the Prince for the *Bravo*, whilst he is in treaty with the wife respecting his secret; and from this point the fun of the piece arises. We presume that its chief end was to amuse the audience; and, if so, that end was fully attained.

### HAYMARKET.

The longest season ever enjoyed at the Haymarket—and, we believe, at any other London theatre—terminated on Friday evening; when, at the conclusion of Mr. Marston's two-act comedy of "Borough Politics," Mr. Webster, the lessee, in the character of *Nathan Thompson*, came forward at the close of the piece, and spoke the following address:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I must beg of you to suppose *Nathan Thompson* to be Mr. Webster addressing you at the close of the present highly successful season. Were I to drop my character, I might lose (and many would be glad to pick it up), the good one you have been pleased to give me, for the many years devoted to your service. We have now been open 562 consecutive—that's rather a hard word for a countryman—consecutive acting-nights; and the patronage you have so liberally bestowed on the little theatre in the Haymarket, during the longest season of this, or any other theatrical establishment, has given bread to hundreds. I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen—thank you with all my heart—indeed, my managerial life has been a succession of grateful acknowledgments of your favours: allow me to hope that my efforts to please you hitherto, will hold out good promises for the future. I assure you that no exertion of mine shall be wanting to carry another ensuing season with renewed vigour. I have reason to believe that I shall be enabled to present you with a large supply of sterling comedies of British manufacture; and when I mention the names of Douglas Jerrold, Sheridan Knowles, Bourdcault, Marston, with others as yet unknown to fame, or partially so—dramatically speaking—my assertions are, I trust, not to be considered without foundation. I will, at all events, endeavour my utmost to deserve your approbation; and 'What I say, I stick to.'"

"Ladies and Gentlemen, In the name of this company, collectively and individually, until the 7th of September next, I respectfully wish you all health and happiness."

We have reason to believe that the promises made by Mr. Webster, in this speech, will be carried out to the fullest extent.

### FRENCH PLAYS.

As we announced, Mdlle. Rachel appeared on Friday evening, at the St. James's Theatre, in "Jeanne d'Arc," a tragedy written by M. Soumet for the Odéon, and produced there some twenty years ago, if our memory serves us correctly. After its early representations, it remained almost forgotten until Mdlle. Rachel's perception discovered points in the chief character capable of making great effects, and she most judiciously selected it to add to her *répertoire*. Her reception was enthusiastic; and this is the greater compliment to her genius, inasmuch as nothing can be more ineffective than the general construction of the tragedy, viewed in a common-place, acting point of view. The writing is always poetical, and the language always polished; but, there is a want of situation and sustaining interest, which, in the absence of an actress so gifted as Rachel, would render it, despite its literary beauties, the most wearing, ineffective affair imaginable. It can scarcely be called an attempt to draw the character of *Jeanne*, such as it might be portrayed in a five-act play, inasmuch as it does not relate to any portion of her early life. The action of the play begins after her capture; and it may readily be conceived that little incident can be brought in to relieve the monotony of the five acts, which terminate at the stake, in the market-place of Rouen. Her imprisonment, her political temptations, and her examinations, and martyrdom, form the chief incidents upon which the play is written. Hence, for the actress, there is a less chance of making what is commonly called a "hit" in the part. She has few varieties of emotion to portray; the same sentiments are constantly recurring; and there is little dramatic action to assist her portrayal, and prevent it, even with all its beauties, from flagging—at least, as regards the feelings of an audience. Mdlle. Rachel, however, triumphed over all these disadvantages; and in those parts of the tragedy in which bursts of faith and enthusiasm were called for, she was especially successful. It becomes somewhat difficult for the dramatic critic to find fresh phrases in which he can commend the excellences of this great actress; for the same keen perception of the *role* she has to play—the same inimitable power of interpreting its most delicate nuances of character, or more marked phases—the same marvellous identification of herself with the part—are equally to be admired in everything she undertakes. The enthusiasm of the audience seems to increase with each representation: possibly it is so in reality, as they become more capable of appreciating her every excellence. Throughout the *Jeanne d'Arc* the applause was continuous, and Mdlle. Rachel was loudly called for at the fall of the curtain, to be greeted with renewed cheering.

### THE ETHIOPIANS.

This original party of melodists made their last appearance in London on Thursday evening, playing for their own benefit. On this occasion they introduced two or three new airs, a couple of which promise to become as popular as "Lucy Neal" and "Old Dan Tucker." It is in the last air that we especially admire "Bones." He evidently believes in Dan Tucker—has a great notion of his abilities—and is at all times anxious to proclaim his name admirably, although so few connected incidents of his life are handed to the common world in the song extant. The terror of Bones in the "Sonnambula" chorus is also a great thing to see.

The entertainment altogether is a very good one; and we doubt not but that the "Serenaders" will do well in the provinces, to which they are now bound.



GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE Great Annual Migration of the Metropolitan Tribes has now fairly commenced. London adopts one of the late Lord Castlereagh's metaphors, and turns its back upon itself. Go where you will, you hear of nothing but tours and rumours of tours. Call in your favourite Square, at the house where for months past you have been welcomed by so pleasant and social a family circle, and inquire for your friends; you are told "Master's up the Nile," or "The young ladies are gone among the Pyramids." You shudder at the thought of

The one fair face you dearly prize,  
The one fair form that haunts you still,  
Remember'd 'mid your smiles and sighs,  
'Mid ev'ry change of good and ill,

being exposed to the glare of Egyptian suns and the stare of Arab eye-balls. How you wish that you had been a little bolder, and had tried by one soft interrogatory to detain the fugitive fair one, or, at least, to become the companion of her wanderings. But regrets are vain. You turn away, filled with horribly jealous visions of Ibrahim Pacha being your rival; you upbraid your own procrastinating pusillanimity, and mentally vow, that if you have the good luck to fall in love again next year, you will speak your mind in season, that is to say, before the London season is over. However, never despair, if the fair one whom you liked best is off, there is one in the next Crescent whom you liked nearly as well. Try if Laura Jones's dark eyes cannot console you for the absence of Wilhelmina Smythe's blue ones. What is the response to your inquiries respecting the locality of the Joneses? "Please, Sir, the family's in the Pyrenees." So it is with all your charmers.

All are gone. Remains not one  
Now to inspire your rhyme;  
Capacious-hearted youth, who lov'd  
So many at a time!

It is equally difficult to get up a flirtation as it is to organise a white-bait dinner. For friends and lady-loves are alike dispersed. Dick Demurrer has quitted Gray's Inn for the Tyrol. Some of your sporting acquaintances are ominously reported to be voyaging to the Levant. Some are yachting, some are salmon-fishing; but all have quitted, or are about to quit, or wish to be thought to be about to quit, the precincts of the London District Post.

Not that all are transmarine in their migrations.

The haunts of some are British earth;  
In their own isle they roam—  
By beach, by cliff, by hill, by vale,  
So that they get from home.

The Twelfth of August, as it draws near, brings grouse-shooting projects into practice, and summons the chivalry of England, like their feudal ancestors, to a fresh *Crusade upon the Moors!*

No where is the holiday season more cordially welcomed than in the receptacles of "The Collective Wisdom of the Country, at Westminster." The commencement of grouse shooting is synonymous with the conclusion of Legislation. Members who have been cooped up in Committees, week after week, to listen to the hopes and fears of stags, rush eagerly off to recompense themselves by a little deer-stalking in the Highlands. How the grouse will pack is more talked of than how the lines will be grouped; and the messages of the Ministerial whipper-in are disregarded for conferences with the Yorkshire dog-breaker.

An epistle from an M.P. to a friend in the country, with a copy of which we have been favoured, will best explain the agitating influences of the season.

LETTER FROM LYCURGUS RAMROD, ESQ., M.P., TO JOHN HEATHER, ESQ., YORKSHIRE.

At length, my dear friend, the blest season's arriving  
Of rest from our long Parliamentary striving,  
Our desperate battles, from evening till morn,  
Over Slavery, Sugar, Coercion, and Corn;  
And the part of my work which deserved most your pity—  
My labour by day in the Railway Committee.  
Oh! long were my sufferings, and fearful my doom,  
In the cloisters pent up in that close little room,  
To hear—till I wished I was void of all hearing—  
Drill tables of traffic, and proofs engineering;  
While barristers wrangled, and urged, and objected,  
As to what should be asked, and what questions corrected.  
And I'm sure that they made such a queer rignarole of it,  
That we might just as well have rejected the whole of it.  
Then with sections and gradients, embankments and funnels,  
New pipes atmospheric, and steam-engine tunnels,  
Calculations of gauges, transhipments of trains,  
They completely bewildered a gentleman's brains.  
And in fact Dillon Brown, when he told us that he  
Of skill and of science was totally free,  
And wrote himself down a complete ignoramus,  
Told a general truth that perhaps ought to shame us,  
And certainly proves 'tis a sin and a pity  
To make country gentlemen serve on Committee.

So imagine my joy at the turn of the year,  
When the bright Twelfth of August and freedom draw near.  
Oh what is an eloquent speech in the House  
Compared to the eloquent whirr of the grouse?  
I fly from each dull Metropolitan bore,  
And, like Desdemona, run off to my moor;  
My breath may be short, but I'll joyously pant on,  
My foot on the heath, and my hand on my Manton.  
With my dog that is stanch, and my friend that is true,  
And that friend I am certain to meet with in you.

The foreign intelligence most gratifying to our national feelings is the announcement of the surrender to our Indian army of the fort of Kote Kangra, which threatened us with its uncompromising hostility, notwithstanding our conquest of Lahore; much in the same spirit as if the landlord of Jack Straw's Castle, at Hampstead, were to set at defiance a force in possession of London. However, the gallant Killeddar, as the Kote Kangra potentate was designated, though he talked very furiously for a time, changed his tone when we were prepared not only to talk but to use great guns, and placed himself at our disposal. We often hear of men of worth being men of hidden treasures; and in this sense certainly this Killeddar must have been a worthy man, as nearly 80,000 rupees were found buried in his fortress.

Across the Atlantic the American army seems taking it easy near Matamoras, and Yankee settlers are busily pouring into California, there, no doubt, to act over again the same drama of temporary independence and final annexation that was so successfully practised in Texas.

Some curious intended State documents have been published. In one of them President Polk desired to give Queen Victoria a personal notice to quit the Oregon territory. It was to be somewhat to this effect—"I, James Polk, tell you, Queen Victoria, to move off." A courteous and dignified departure, truly, this would have made from usual diplomatic forms. We suppose the Yankee President had read or been told of Bonaparte's autograph letter to George the Third, proposing peace before the campaign of 1800. But Napoleon never wrote to crowned head in the style in which a constable desires an intruder to quit a man's premises. This piece of refinement was reserved for Transatlantic imagination to propose.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Last week, this Society held its Annual Congress in the fine old city of Gloucester: Mr. Pettigrew presiding, in the absence of Lord Albert Conyngham, who was absent through illness. The most attractive feature of Monday's proceedings was Mr. Britton's admirable paper on Ancient Hostels and Pilgrims' Inns, to which he imparted much local interest; illustrating his subject from the New Inn, Gloucester. The great feature of Tuesday was Mr. Gressy's able paper on the Cathedral, to the condition of which, by the way, Mr. Gressy subsequently called attention for timely repairs; well observing that "the magnificent Cathedral hardly belonged to Gloucester, or to England, but to all the world; and it was, therefore, the duty of all to take care of it." A paper by Mr. Pettigrew, on "The Gloucestershire Peg Tankard," proved very popular. Wednesday was devoted to excursions to Woodchester and Cirencester, to inspect their fine Roman remains, the results of which were reported at the Evening Meeting. On Thursday, Sir Samuel Meyrick read a very interesting paper on the Ancient Pagan Religion of this country. A large party then made a railway excursion to inspect Tewkesbury Abbey Church. On Friday, by special invitation of Sir R. Meyrick, a visit was paid to Goodrich Court; and, after the inspection of this fine castellated residence, about 60 members sat down to a sumptuous banquet; at which Welsh minstrels entertained the company with their national melodies. At the Evening Meeting, some papers of considerable research were read. The Congress was, altogether, well attended; and some of the meetings were graced by the presence of ladies. Nevertheless, many places in the neighbourhood were left unvisited. Of the whole proceedings, a very elaborate and judicious report, written in the right spirit, will be found in the Gloucestershire Chronicle of Saturday last.

ACCIDENT TO THE "PRINCE OF WALES" MARGATE STEAMER.—The Prince of Wales steamer-packet met with a serious accident at Margate Pier, on Tuesday afternoon. Coming into the harbour at speed, she struck against the pier-head, and carried away a great part of her stern-bows and paddle-box, on the leeward side. Fortunately, no person was injured.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 13TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S) REGIMENT OF LIGHT INFANTRY.—This interesting and imposing ceremony took place on Thursday afternoon, on Southsea Common, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was in a field-marshal's uniform, and was attended by Colonel Wyld, Lord A. Paget, and the Hon. Captain Gordon, all in uniform. The cortege, attended by Major-General Sir Hercules and staff, and by a number of colonels and field officers in uniform, proceeded in front of the line of the regiment, and were received by a general salute. A square platform had been erected in the centre of the common, to which Prince Albert proceeded, and the troops were formed in hollow square. The colours being opened, the ceremony of the consecration was performed by the Rev. R. Gleig, chaplain-general to the forces, in a most impressive manner. The colours were then delivered to the Prince, who addressed Colonel Squire, and the officers and soldiers, in a neat and appropriate speech. The colours were now delivered to the two senior ensigns, who, with the colour-sergeants and grenadier company, took their station in the centre, the regiment having again formed into line. The regiment now formed into companies and marched past the Prince in slow and quick time, and after another general salute the Prince took his departure, and was soon on board the *Fairy* steaming back to Cowes. Her Majesty the Queen came across the Solent in the *Fairy*, but did not accompany the Prince to the common.

CHESTER ELECTION.—On Saturday last the vacancy occasioned in the representation of Chester, by Lord Robert Grosvenor's appointment to the office of Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, was filled up by the noble Lord's re-election, without opposition.

ST. ALBANS' ELECTION.—RETURN OF MR. BOND CABELL.—On Monday there was a nomination of a member for supplying the vacancy in the representation of St. Albans, consequent upon the acceptance of office of the Earl of Listowel. Mr. Kinder proposed the noble Earl. Mr. T. Richardson seconded the nomination. Mr. J. S. S. Storey nominated Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq. Mr. J. T. Lipscombe seconded the nomination of Mr. Cabell. Speeches were made by the two candidates, and a very warm altercation then took place, the partisans of the respective candidates taking a prominent part. It ended, however, in an amicable shaking of hands and mutual apologies. The Mayor then came forward and called for a show of hands, which was declared to be in favour of Mr. Cabell, whereupon his Lordship demanded a poll. The polling took place on Tuesday. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

For Mr. Cabell .. .. .	255
For Lord Listowel .. .	150
Majority .. .. .	105

THE NEW DOCKS AT LIVERPOOL.—The New North Docks at Liverpool are proceeding with great rapidity. Five out of the seven to be formed are apparently more than three-fourths excavated; the greater portion of their walls is built up, and the formation of the two other docks at the extreme north has been commenced. Not only is the sea-wall in front of these docks nearly completed, but the greater portion, as far north as the site of the intended battery, is in a forward state, and the embankment will in a few months entirely prevent the influx of the tide upon the sands at this spot. Liverpool will then have a sea-wall of nearly five miles in length, broken only by the entrances to the tidal basins of its docks.

THUNDER-STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—The country for miles around Nottingham was visited on Friday last, for several hours, with an alarming storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain. The electric fluid descended on the east, outside the town, and killed a cow in a field belonging to Mr. James, residing in Hockley, split the trunk of a tree three yards thick, in Long Hedge-lane, knocked down a person while in his garden, where he lay in a state of insensibility for three hours, and at the same moment threw upon their knees a dozen other persons, in gardens a short distance from him. Near to Belvoir Castle, Mr. Wakerley, of Granby, was riding in his gig, and his horse was struck down upon its knees, and was seriously injured. Sight has not yet been restored to the poor animal. At Denby, in the same neighbourhood, five men were reaping in a field, and three of them were struck dead.

FIRE AT ST. PETER'S, KENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, smoke was discovered to issue from the barn of the farm at Sole-street, St. Peter's, in the occupation of Mr. Hodgman, of Broadstairs Mills. The men in his employ being at dinner, sufficient assistance could not be procured in time to arrest the fire, or save any of the premises, which were entirely consumed, with their valuable contents—having lately been filled with corn. In the course of an hour, the flames, fanned by a strong south-west wind, extended in all directions, and communicated to Mr. Wall's granary, on the left of the barn; the old farm-house on the right, in the occupation of a poor man, named Ancell (whose few articles of furniture were entirely destroyed), and also to two hay-mows and a barley-mow, at the back of the premises. Had the wind continued in the same quarter, the whole of the line of stacks, together with the whole of the village, must have been destroyed; but, fortunately, at about half-past one, the wind changed to the north-west, and the Ramsgate engine arriving, prevented further damage. It is pretty well authenticated that the fire originated from some children making a bonfire, with the aid of lucifer matches, in the field, at the back of the barn.

ACCIDENT AT BRISTOL.—A serious accident took place in Bristol on Saturday night, at the works in progress for widening the entrance-lock of Cumberland basin. The spring tide, when at its highest point, burst through the great cofferdam that had been constructed, and carried everything before it with a degree of violence that caused the utmost consternation. Several persons had a narrow escape with their lives, and some of them suffered slight bruises and other injuries, but the works were entirely destroyed.

A WOMAN KILLED BY A WINDMILL.—On Saturday afternoon, a frightful accident happened to Elizabeth Cole, wife of a labourer in Chatham Dockyard. During the last few days she had been gleaning in the corn-fields in the neighbourhood; and having prepared the gathered wheat, she sent one of her daughters to ascertain if it was ground; the girl returned and told her it was, but that the bran was not separated. The woman then went herself to desire the miller to remove the bran from the flour. Just as she reached the spot, the mill being in operation at the same time, one of the swifts struck her with such force, that she was felled to the ground, her neck at the same time coming in contact with a sharp projecting piece of flint. Assistance was promptly tendered, but the principal artery was found to be divided, and life was almost instantly extinct. She was forty-six years of age, and has left two children.

MURDER IN WARWICKSHIRE.—William Cave, a farmer at Hornton, Warwickshire, has been apprehended on suspicion of having shot a woman named Hannah Treadwell, a resident at that village. The prisoner is a farmer well known in the parish of Hornton. He had for some years cultivated a small farm, his own property. He is between forty and fifty years of age. He is a married man, and has a family of children, besides his wife and mother, who reside with him. The deceased, Hannah Treadwell, was about forty years of age, and had several children. It is well known that she made repeated demands upon Cave for pecuniary assistance, and, when refused, she applied to the Board of Guardians for relief, but, when offered admission, with her family, into the Union Workhouse, she declined going. The deceased and the prisoner had frequent quarrels, owing to the woman's importunities for aid, and their threats against each other were notorious. On the morning of the murder, it seems that the deceased had been waiting outside Cave's house, in the hope of getting money from him. A person who was passing overheard high words, and, soon after, the report of a gun, but took no further notice of it. About eight o'clock that morning, Cave, on returning home, confessed to his wife and mother that he had done for "Hannah," meaning the deceased. The women did not pay much regard to this at first; but two persons coming back from the farm, assured them that they had discovered the body of the woman at the place which he had described. The fact soon spread about the village, and a number of persons hastened to the spot. The body was found lying in a pathway, cut through a hilly, with a stone wall on one side, and a cart way beneath. There was a quantity of loose stones in the pathway, and it seems probable that the deceased was in the act of throwing one of these stones at Cave, who was then some feet above her, when he fired the shot. He attempted no concealment, for he not only disclosed the fact to his family, but he returned to the village with the gun under his arm. Cave denies that he fired at the deceased. He says that they had a struggle in which the gun went off by accident; but, he has subsequently admitted, that when she attacked him he attempted to strike her, but that the bank being too steep to reach her, he fired in the heat of passion; and, he says, that when he saw the woman fall, he reloaded the gun, with an intention of shooting himself, but had not the resolution to do so. The Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of "Willful Murder" against Cave, and he has been committed to Oxford gaol for trial.

IRELAND.

THE RITUAL ASSOCIATION. Conception Hall, on Monday last, presented a dreary appearance, in consequence of the secession of so many members of the Young Ireland party. In Mr. O'CONNOR'S speech, he expressed his regret that the Government had introduced a renewed Arms Bill, although he said this bill differed from the last, and if the Government intended to pass it, he would obtain an immense number of petitions against it. After deprecating some demonstrations of the Catholics in Cavan, Mr. O'Connell intimated that it is already seen signs of differences of opinion on the subject of "Justice to Ireland," and then detailed several measures which, in his opinion, the Government ought to adopt. A report of the Committee was read, declaring that the Ritual Association would not in any way concern in patronising the *Modern* newspaper.

FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP.—A letter from Dublin, dated August 11, says, "In various letters, received this morning, there is melancholy confirmation of the prevailing accounts of the spread of the destructive blight in the potato crop. Along the western coast, in Mayo, the ravages of the disease have been most frightful, and all classes have been struck with dismay. Already, oatmeal is at a high price. Potato fields, that had been green and healthy in appearance on Sunday, presented a mass of rotteness on Sunday. There will be great distress and suffering; and, during the winter and spring, unless more extensive measures of relief even than those of the late Government shall be adopted, we shall have the country in a frightful condition, and a large proportion of the population in a state of starvation."

THUNDER STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE AT BELFAST.—About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning a thunder-storm commenced in Belfast, and raged with violence for upwards of three hours. The streets and low grounds about the town were inundated with the rain. Two men in the employment of Mr. Ferguson, an extensive bleacher, were killed by lightning. Two other men were severely injured by the electric fluid, which passed through the drying-loft in which they were at work.

PAINTED GLASS.

A GREAT impulse has, unquestionably, been given of late to the Decorative Arts in this country, and especially to Glass Painting. This is abundantly proved by the general introduction of Painted Glass in our newly-erected churches and its application to private dwellings of ornamental character. In this, and in other revived arts, there is, however, a tendency to copy, and to imitate, rather than to invent and improve; and, what is worse, to copy most laboriously, the defective drawing, meagre design, and unskilful composition, of the old artists in glass, rather than strive to amend them. Mr. James Ballantine, of Edinburgh, has become so impressed with the absurdity of glass manufacturers servilely transcribing "old windows of these stereotyped figures," that he has lately written and published a Treatise "to show that Glass Painting is a medium for expression worthy of the energies of genius," and that it is applicable to every style of architecture.



figure as A, even although it may be a genuine belong to the period you have to illustrate, adopt it, but improve the drawing and proportions of the figure, and this will sufficiently represent the period, while, as a work of art, your design will be free from deformity."



the British school, in so far as the pictorial branch is concerned, in a very humble position indeed. Little, in fact, is to be seen but servile copies of mediocre and often distorted figures, repeated again and again, running in endless and monotonous series through churches and public buildings."

Mr. Ballantine, we should add, has been selected by the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts to execute a portion of the Painted Glass for the Windows of the New House of Lords; and, from the zeal and discrimination evinced throughout the Treatise before us, the choice of the Commissioners we take to be highly judicious, as well as indicative of their desire to foster native art.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE BISHOP OF KILDARE.

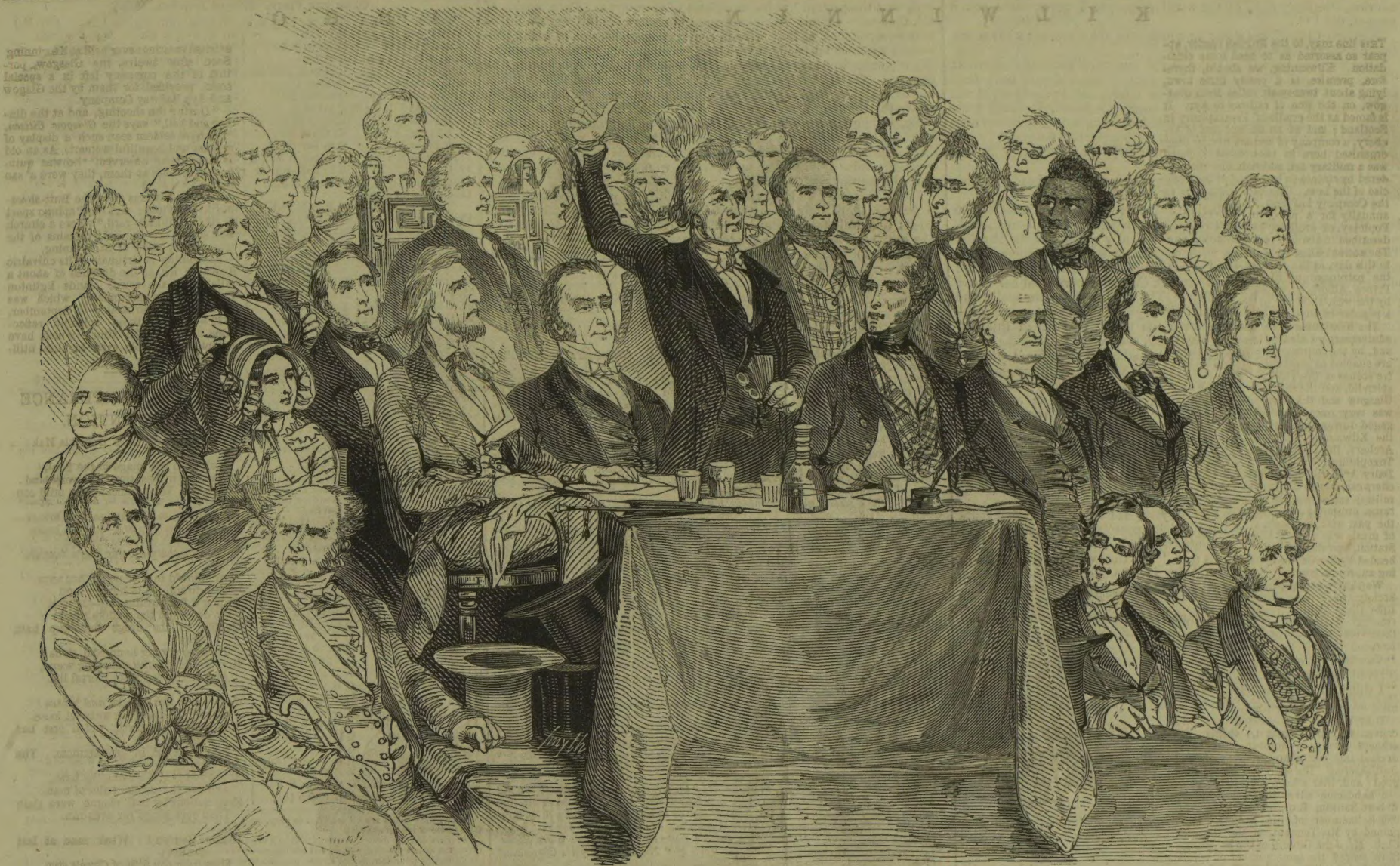
THE Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, D.D., who, for the lengthened period of forty-two years, presided over the See of Kildare, died at his residence, Glasnevin House, near Dublin, on the 8th inst., in his 86th year. This venerable Prelate received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, and took his Master's degree in 1786. In 1801 he accompanied Lord Hardwicke to Ireland, and was consecrated Bishop of Kildare in 1804. His Lordship was sixth son of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton; and grandson of Colin, third Earl of Balcarres, a devoted adherent of the Stuarts, who joined the standard of the Chevalier in 1715, and owed his safety to the intercession of his friend the Duke of Marlborough. The noble house of Balcarres derives, in common with the Earls of Crawford, from Sir David Lindsay, of Crawford and Glenesk, who acted the principal part in the celebrated tournament at London-bridge, in May, 1390, wherein he unhorsed Lord Willes.

The Bishop of Kildare married, first, in 1790, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Fyde, Esq., of Boston; and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of the late Evert George Coussmaker, Esq. By the latter, he had two sons; and, by the former, one daughter, Elizabeth Frances, married to Compton Domville, Esq.; and three sons, Charles, Archdeacon of Kildare; Thomas, killed at Vittoria; and Philip-Yorke, who died in 1833. It is reported that his Lordship amassed a very considerable fortune. By his death, the Bishopric becomes extinct as a separate See, and will henceforth be united to that of Dublin, the revenues passing to the use of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

SOLAR SPOTS.—One large spot, about 25,000 miles in diameter, and two a little smaller, are now approaching the sun's western limb. Besides these, another spot, about 16,000 miles in diameter, is already half-way between the sun's eastern limb and his centre. The former have undergone several remarkable changes during their passage westward across the sun's disc. Another large one has appeared between the two former, but much farther north; thus showing changes of solar weather, corresponding to that now experienced in our northern climate on the surface of the earth.

Considerable quantities of window-glass have been recently imported from Belgium, to help to repair the loss occasioned by the late storm.





PORTRAITS FROM THE WORLD TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

7 o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. G. W. Alexander, who was enthusiastically received.

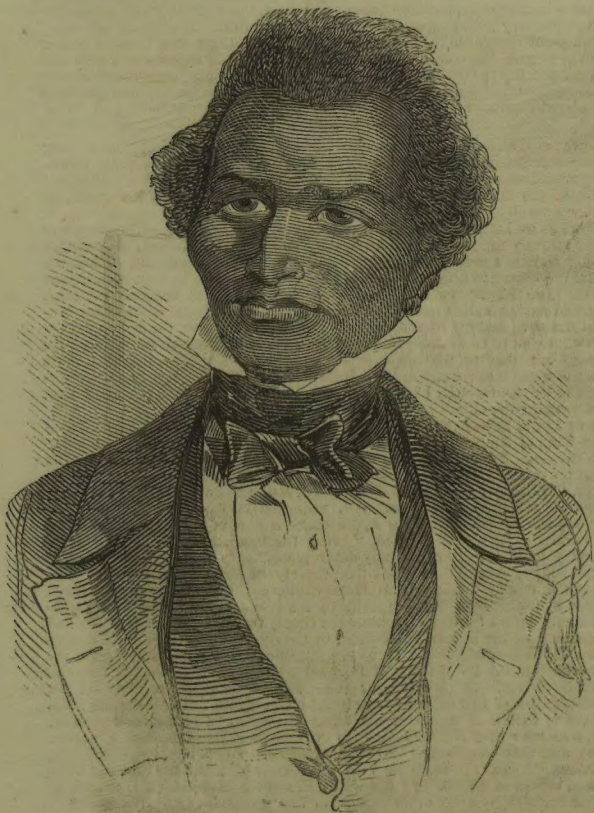
The Chairman opened the proceedings by observing that he had no doubt the glorious cause of total abstinence would receive a great impulse from the labours of the Convention. He was happy to say that many, many confirmed drunkards had been reclaimed from the ranks of intemperance, and there was scarcely a town in the kingdom which did not possess a total abstinence society. (Hear.)

Mr. J. Rutter, of Shaftesbury, congratulated the meeting upon the improved position of their principles since it was first formed by a few zealous working men in Preston. He had seen an instance in which a gentleman of birth and attainments, married to a lady of equal worth, was reduced to the greatest misery and the wife to death in consequence of indulging in moderate drink. (Hear.) Surely such an example was sufficient to induce all Christians to avoid the temptations of drinking, and also to persuade their friends to do so.

Dr. Beecher (introduced as the father of the movement in the United States) said many good men had asserted the impossibility and unlawfulness of seeking to put down drinking by associations, and that religion was the best means of reforming the drunkard. But there were two reasons why religion would not do so, first, the Gospel would not improve drunkards, because they would not go to hear it. (Hear.) The second reason was because the Holy Ghost would not regenerate and sanctify a man who was dealing in his cups. A man half tipsy had better stop at home. A system of abstinence would elevate and improve the intellect; it would also increase health, enterprise, and the products of labour.

Mr. F. Hopwood, of York, was the next speaker. He hoped to see the day when no Government would be found to license the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the call upon the industrious portion of the community to pay the expenses produced by them. (Cheers.)

The Rev. E. N. Kirk, from Boston, United States, suggested that each one should seek to reform his neighbours.

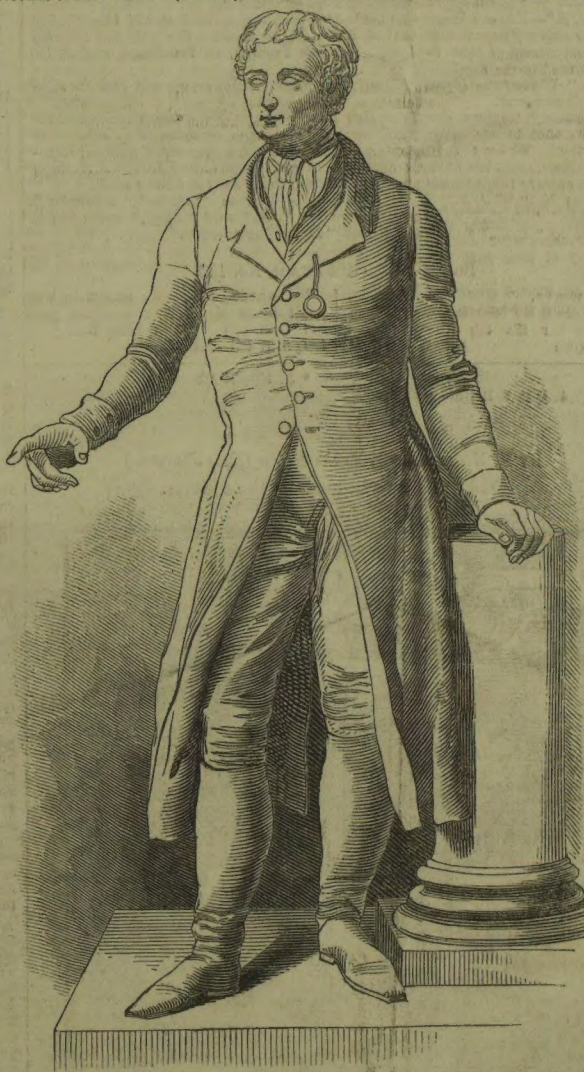


FREDERICK DOUGLASS, OF MARYLAND.

The Rev. J. Marsh, of New York, said that it was dreadful to see 60,000 in England, and 30,000 in America, annually destroyed in the agonies of drunkenness and despair, and know that there was an easy cure within their reach. There was an anecdote current in America, shortly after our youthful Sovereign's accession, which had given the Americans a good opinion of her, and that good opinion still existed. (Cheers.) It was said that the Minister requested her Majesty's assent to a particular measure, which he said was expedient; but the Queen replied, "Talk not to me of expediency, is it right?" (Applause.)

The Rev. W. Reid, of Edinburgh, spoke of the perfect competence of children to decide upon the propriety of adopting total abstinence.

Mr. F. Douglas, a coloured man, formerly a Virginian slave.—He appeared not as a delegate from any association, for unfortunately those who would have sent him were themselves in the chains of slavery. In America, 3,000,000 of his brethren were excluded from all participation in abstinence societies, merely on account of their colour. (Shame.) In 1842, his coloured brethren, seeing the suc-



STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW

cess of the cause among the whites, considered that the same instrumentality would apply to them, and organized schools, and imitated the processions of the Anglo-Saxons, in order to set an example to the weak and wavering, but no sooner did they appear than they were driven back with stones. (Shame.) The speaker proceeded to urge the necessity of meeting the evils of drunkenness by resorting to Christian charity, joined with, when deserved, severe rebuke.

Other speeches were delivered by Mr. Kendrick, of Westbromwich; Professor Caldwell; Dr. Cox; and Dr. Patten, of America; and Mr. Andrews, of Scarborough. Mr. J. S. Buckingham next delivered a short address, which concluded the proceedings. The meeting then separated.

We have engraved a group of Portraits of the most distinguished speakers. To the right of the Chairman, Mr. Alexander, is Dr. Beecher, U. S.; and next are Mr. Hopwood, of York; a Professor of Theology in an American College; Frederick Douglass; Dr. Beaumont, of Bradford; and Dr. Allen, of Dublin. Immediately below the Chairman is the Rev. Mr. Kirk, U. S.; next him, Mr. Biggs, the Secretary; Dr. Cox, U. S.; Mr. Clapp, U. S.; and the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Edinburgh. To the right of the Chairman are Dr. Campbell, of London; and the Rev. Mr. Marsh, U. S.

Our Artist has also engraved a separate Portrait of Frederick Douglass, the man of colour, from Maryland.

In the adjoining column is represented a colossal stone statue of Father Mathew, by Vaughan and Son, of Southwark; and to be shortly raised in the city of Cork; a scene of "the Temperance Apostle's" great triumph.

## GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

## CHAPTER IV.

And soon we feel the want of one kind heart  
To love what's well, and to forgive what's ill  
In us.

FESTUS.

"I AM going to prove your regard for me" said Catherine Joyce to her friend, responding to the affectionate solicitude the other had evinced, "you will not fail me in the hour of trouble I am sure."

"Tell me how I can comfort and be of use to you" replied Margaret, pressing her hand, "and I will do it."

"You promise!"

Margaret Clifford was startled by the manner in which this exclamation was uttered, and she said,

"You would not abuse such a promise and ask me to do wrong."

"There it is," cried Catherine, releasing Margaret's hand and moving a little way off. "There it is. I do not want advice or remonstrance, yet I can see you are ready to offer me both instead of doing what I would ask you."

"Blind obedience is rather the office of a slave than of a friend," said Margaret gently.

"I possess neither one nor the other I believe," returned Catherine with bitterness.

"Miss Joyce!"

"Miss Joyce! Well the truth is this. I am engaged to Mr. Drayton; Papa will not give his consent; and has forbade him the house, and has bribed the servants to intercept letters to or from him. Will you put one in the post for me as you go home?" and as she spoke she drew a sealed letter from her apron pocket. Although Margaret waived it back, saying "I wish you had not asked this of me," she could not avoid seeing the full direction.

"Have you too been bribed!" exclaimed the other, too proud to let the tears flow, although her lip quivered with the effort she made to restrain them.



"Catherine, you are not yourself to-day, or you would not give utterance to such cruel suspicions."

"I don't know—I can't tell," continued Miss Joyce, without heeding the interruption. "I have heard it said that every one has his price; and sometimes I think it may be true."

"Catherine!"

"That I did not think this of you, I can prove. Yes, I can. I wanted our friendship to be disinterested, and pure, and devoted; but this, I suppose, is what Papa calls 'stuff and romance.' You are poor, and I







EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES. — NO. XIX.

"The Dreams of Future Years."

Oh! we shall both recall this night,  
When youth no longer cheers,  
And every present glance shall light  
The Dreams of Future Years!  
When youthful Hope is most inclin'd  
To picture coming bliss,  
She cannot, dare not, think to find  
A frequent joy like this.

The Arab stretched beside the spring  
Is loath to leave its brim;  
For days and weeks may pass, and bring  
No second draught for him!

NEW PROCESS OF DYEING.

The *Courrier de Lyons* announces an important discovery in the art of dyeing. A dyer of Vienna, but resident in Lyons, has found out a process for obtaining a superior yellow orange colour, by the employment of quercitron, and with a single dip. This process dispenses with the use of fustic, cochineal, cream of tartar, and compound of tin, which upon the common method are necessary. It is stated that a considerable saving, both of time and expense, results from this invention, with a superior product.

THE "LETTER PADLOCK" AN ANTIQUE.

Amongst a number of small articles of the Roman period, discovered near Gloucester, and exhibited by Mr. Purnell to the Archaeological Association, at their recent meeting there, was a letter padlock, hitherto supposed to be a modern invention.—*The Builder*.

A LETTER OF LIFE.

M. Lombard found that the age of the stone-cutter averaged 34 years, the miller 42, the painter 44, the joiner 49, the butcher 53, the lawyer 51, the surgeon 54, the mason 55, the gardener 60, the merchant 62, the Protestant clergyman 63, the magistrate 69.—*Hastings on Consumption*.

HENRY VIII. TO ANNE BOLEYN.

"Darling, I heartily recommend me to you, ascertaining you that I am not a little perplexed with such things as your brother shall on my part declare unto you, to whom I pray you give full credence, for it were too long to write. In my last letters I wrote to you that I trusted shortly to see you, which is better known in London than with any that is about me, whereof I am not a little marvel, but lack of discreet handling must needs be the cause thereof. No more to you at this time, but that I trust shortly our meetings shall not depend upon other men's handlings, but upon our own. Written with the hand that longeth to be yours. H. R."—*Hallivell's Letters*.

ALLIGATOR OIL.

A letter from St. Augustine says:—An alligator is found to be as valuable in his way as a sperm whale. An expedition has left this place for the river of St. John's, and the dark tributary stream of Black Creek, swarming with these hideous creatures, with the view of killing them to obtain their oil. The oil of the alligator is said to be better for lamps than even whale oil, and it is extracted from the animal in considerable quantity and without any great difficulty. For this discovery we are indebted to the Indians, who have been in the habit of extracting the oil of the alligator and using it for various purposes. It makes a fine transparent fluid and burns admirably.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S EMPIRE.

The Queen of England is now Sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand, and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle, to conquer or to die. She bends her head, and at the signal a thousand ships of war and a hundred thousand sailors perform her bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth, and one hundred and twenty millions of human beings feel the slightest pressure of her footstep. Come, all ye conquerors, and kneel before the Queen of England, and acknowledge the superior extent of her dependent provinces, her subjugated kingdoms, and her vanquished empires. The Assyrian Empire was not so wealthy. The Roman Empire was not so populous. The Persian Empire was not so extensive. The Arabian Empire was not so powerful. The Carthaginian Empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish Empire was not so widely diffused. We have over-run a greater extent of country than Attila ever ruled! We have subdued more empires, and dethroned more kings than Alexander of Macedon! We have conquered more nations than Napoleon in the plenitude of his power ever subdued. We have acquired a larger extent of territory than Tamerlane the Tartar ever spurred his horse's hoof across.—*Finch, Boundaries of Empires*.

ORIGINAL MELODIES.

The Time I Best Love Thee.

I'll tell thee when I love thee best—  
And it is, when in splendour dress,  
I pace the dance along with thee,  
Or whirl the waltz with mirthful glees;  
Oh! not although thou beauty show'st,  
It is not then I love thee most.

I'll tell thee when I love thee best—  
And it is when, in habit dress,  
Upon my steed I lightly amble,  
And we together gallily ramble;  
Oh! not although thou beauty show'st,  
It is not then I love thee most.

LORD AND LADY.

Lord and Lady are words of Saxon origin. Lord is front La-ford (loaf-giver), and he was so called from maintaining at his own expense a number of retainers or dependants. Lady is called La-f-dian (loaf-server), because she cut and served round the bread to the guests.

A GAMBLING STATESMAN.

Charles Fox was so skilful a player at whist and piquet, that he restricted himself to those games, he might, it is said, have derived a clear income of four thousand a year from his card-purse. But he delighted in games of chance, from which he rose almost invariably a loser. On one occasion, he had the luck to win five thousand pounds at a sitting, part of which he paid to his creditors, and soon lost the remainder in the company of those from whom he had received it.—*The Age of Pitt and Fox*.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

Prior to the year 1760, no stage-coach came nearer to Liverpool than Warrington. In that year, however, one was established, for the first time, to run between Liverpool and London; the journey was performed once a week, and it took no less than four days to accomplish the distance. Carriages, indeed, were then very rare; and it is mentioned as a singular fact, that at the period in question there was but one gentleman's carriage in the town of Liverpool, and that carriage was kept by a lady of the name of Clayton.—*Addley's Picturesque Handbook of Liverpool*.

TRADITION ABOUT SPAIN.

The Spaniards have a story, that when Ferdinand III., after his death at Seville, which he had conquered from the Infidels, was brought into communion with St. Jago, he forthwith proceeded to ask favours for Spain. "Fine climate," says the King. "Granted," says the Saint. "Fertile soil, corn, wine, oil," &c. "Granted." "Brave sons and beautiful daughters." "Granted." "Good government." "No, no, no—three times, nine times, no. Give Spain good government, and every one of the angels would leave heaven to live in it."

VEGETABLE PAPERS.

At the paper works of Messrs. Kuenemann Brothers, established about three years ago at Aspath le Point (Haut Rhin), vegetable substances of all kinds, particularly burweed, hay, dried potato stems, &c., are advantageously employed in place of rags in the manufacture of paper. The papers of this firm are remarkable for their tenacity, and particularly well adapted for packing purposes.

A RUN UPON BUTTER.

A good dame, who was conveying a basket of butter, among other things, to Canterbury market, in a donkey cart, on Saturday last, when the heat of the sun was particularly intense, intent upon the duties of driving the slow-footed animal, neglected to observe what was going on behind her. The butter melted with the heat of the sun, became entirely liquid, and dropped gradually away through the crevices of the cart, until, at the termination of the journey, out of seventeen pounds, scarcely an ounce remained.

CUKE FOR THE CATERPILLAR.

A gentleman at Galashiels (Scotland), has discovered that exhausted bark spread on the surface round the roots of gooseberry bushes, is an effectual remedy for caterpillar. A more simple and cheap remedy could scarcely be wished for. A cart-load of the bark, which costs about sixpence, is amply sufficient for the largest garden.

EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENT.

Captain Pechell, in allusion to the expenses of proceedings in the Admiralty Courts, said, the other day, in the House of Commons, that the counsel there would not open their mouths for less than ten guineas, and it cost nine pounds only to look at them.

EDWARD II. AT GLOUCESTER.

It is recorded of Edward the Second, says Mr. Britton, in his interesting paper on the "New Inn," at Gloucester, lately read to the Archaeological Meeting assembled there, "that, coming to Gloucester about the year 1319, he was honourably received by Abbot Thokoy and the convent; and, being present at an entertainment given in the Abbot's Hall, observed the pictures of his predecessors, and joyously inquired if his own was among them. The Abbot, in something of a prophetic spirit, answered, that he hoped he should have him in a more honourable place. This actually occurred; for, when the King was murdered, the Monasteries of Bristol, Kingswood, and Malmesbury refused to receive the Royal corpse, through fear of Mortimer and the Queen; but Abbot Thokoy brought the dead body from Berkeley Castle in his own carriage to the Monastery of Gloucester, where it was received by the members of the convent in procession, and buried on the north side of the choir, near the great altar.—*The Builder*.

LUXURIOUS TRAVELLING.

The travellers on the Dutch railroads being much annoyed by the dust during the hot weather, an expedient has been devised for the purpose of preventing annoyance by attaching a car pierced with holes behind the tender. The car is filled with ice, which being melted during the journey effectually lays the dust.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ROYAL REGATTA AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

COWES, Monday, August 10.

CONTRARY to the usual custom, by which the sailing in the Solent has for time immemorial been done, either in a storm or stark calm, on Monday morning, as soon as the flood began to make, there was a delicious whole-sail breeze. Southampton Water was vacated for Cowes Roads, and, at least, so far as the supply of yachts went, there was promise of a gallant day's racing.

Her Majesty having decided upon visiting Ventnor, and the back of the island, it was known that the opening of the Regatta would not be honoured by the Royal presence; but the Queen, it was stated, intimated her gracious intention of being present at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club matches.

The pleasure fleet in the harbour and roadstead was very strong; and yet, as will presently be seen, but a brace of most moderate craft had the energy to sail round the island, on a zephyry summer-day, for a hundred pounds' worth of plate. The fact is, the usual time of entry for this prize was altered from twelve at midnight of the day preceding to twelve at noon, and the consequence was that some goodly vessels, that would have otherwise gone, had not the chance. The skippers growled, but why couldn't they have foreseen the probability of the change? It was, indeed, impossible they should see it, to any effect, as they did not land upon the island till time had been called. How cavalierly your cavaliers do business.

At ten A.M. the following cutters sailed for the £100 Plate, for yachts of that class belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, of 30 tons and not exceeding 50—course, round the island:—The *Frisk*, of 47 tons, old measurement; the *Medina*, of 44 tons, ditto. The former was built two or three years ago, for the Hon. Mr. Hare, at Lymington; the latter a long time ago, for somebody at Cork. They set away with the flood, for the eastward; as aforesaid, with a most pleasant breeze—which no doubt was a brisk wind outside—but if a pair of bumboats had started, there could not have been less manifestation. The race did not excite the shadow of a shade of interest; the "tameness was shocking," as Alexander Selkirk says, in his *Ode to Solitude*. In the mean-while people enjoyed themselves as they best might—and hopefully thought on the morrow. Some went to White's yard to see the magnificent schooner which that great artist has launched for the Emperor of Russia. What a beauty it is, only 250 tons; yet, as Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence declared, with infinitely a more roomy and befitting state cabin than the Royal Yacht of England! What do you say to that, my Lords of the Admiralty? At dinner hour in the evening the waver vessels returned from their long and solitary cruise—the *Frisk* winning by some twenty minutes.

Tuesday, the opening day of the sports at Ryde, was the sort of thing the committee would have ordered for the occasion—if weather could be bespoken. It was indeed a glorious mixture of sunlight and fresh breeze, and the lovely town of Ryde was put on the scene like some bright pictorial fête. The main street was waving with streamers and festooned with flowers and evergreens. A company, in all the bravery of holiday attire, covered the pier: the roads were occupied by a fleet of peerless barques, and all gave note of an occasion of account. The appearance of the Royal Yacht off East Cowes, gave strength to the belief that her Majesty would honour the sports with her presence—but it was not so. The Queen did not go afloat at all. The list being a very full one on the first race, was started about eleven A.M. It was for the Grand National Regatta Prize Cup, and was won, in a field of four, by the *Gauntlet*. Then followed the race for the Royal Victoria Purse of 100 Guineas, which, of course, the invincible *Heroine* carried off—with Mr. Jekyll's *Alarm*, however, very handy. The third match—for schooners of all Royal Yacht Clubs—was the crack affair of the day. It brought to the starting post a gallant squadron of five—of which, in a very close shave, the *Anaconda* was the victor. As it was a time race, however, she would have been entitled to twelve minutes from the *Gem*, that was second, even had she been first. There was another sailing and rowing, and a series of capital sport occupied all interest till close upon eight o'clock—an hour beyond which the human stomach should not be kept from the dinner table.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, the Queen took their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians to Portsmouth; and, having taken leave of her august guests, proceeded to cruise to the westward of Cowes, in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. Presently her tender, the *Fairy*, arrived at the mouth of the Medina, from repairing at Southampton, and incontinent ran into a disabled barque, and carried her mizen mast clean out of her. Surely these imperious craft are imperfectly handled. This was the second and last day of the Ryde Regatta, and drew a goodly company to the issue, occupying the three quarters of a mile of pier with "fair women and brave men." The wind had shifted from west to east, with brilliant weather. Soon after noon, however, it fell stark calm, and there was heavy fear that a drifting match was to be the result. But Fortune was more kind: anon, a fine whole-sail breeze sprung up, and ye saw the winged craft cleaving their paths—haply to fame, surely to deserve it.

The second day of the Ryde Regatta was certainly inferior to the first, but it was good nevertheless. Towards four P.M. the breeze became good, and the sailing terminated in the *Heroine* winning the Tradesmen's Grand Prize; the *Ranger* carrying off the Piece of Plate, value £50, for yachts under 15 tons; and the *Belvidere* putting in her maiden race for the Piece of Plate, value £50, for yachts not more than 31 tons. She had once before, indeed, received for being second—but this was her first victory outright.

On Thursday, the scene once more opened at Cowes. The morning set in with a strong wind from the westward, accompanied by flying showers. It was for a prize of £100 that four schooners of this rate started, precisely at ten, A.M.:

	Tons.	Owners.
The <i>Flirt</i> .. .. .	132 .. ..	Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.
Fair Rosamond ..	122 .. ..	Marquis of Blandford
The <i>Maud</i> .. .. .	119 .. ..	T. Leigh, Esq.
The <i>Gem</i> .. .. .	126 .. ..	T. W. Fleming, Esq.

Soon after the vessels had started, the breeze freshened to a whole gale; and, as the course lay round the island, it was over, to sea-ward, a wicked lee-shore. All manner of disasters befel them. The *Maud*, before making the Nab, carried away her foremast by the board, and ran for Portsmouth. The *Flirt* had a top-mast blown out of her—in short, it was as perilous a pleasure-party as many a navigator has had to encounter in doubling the Horn.

After a long chapter of "moving accidents by flood," of the four that sailed in the morning so gallantly, two returned in the evening—namely, the *Fair Rosamond* and *Flirt*; the former winning by five minutes.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The departures of the "swells," as our friend "Harry" designates the aristocrats of the turf, for the moors, is beginning to tell upon business at the Corner; and until they meet the operatives at Doncaster, the transactions are likely to be on a small scale. Nevertheless, we are enabled to subjoin a full list of market prices.

ST. LEGER.		
5 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First (taken)	10 to 1 agst Traverser (taken, afterwards offered)	25 to 1 agst Erin-go-Bragh (t. afterwards offered)
11 to 2 — Sir Tatton Sykes (taken)	10 to 1 — Fancy Boy (taken, afterwards offered)	27 to 1 — Fanny Lauce (taken, afterwards offered)
8 to 1 — Grimston (taken, afterwards offered)	16 to 1 — Broadcard (taken, afterwards offered)	33 to 1 — Poynton (taken, afterwards offered)
9 to 1 — Iago (taken 10 to 1)	20 to 1 — Sing (t.)	40 to 1 — Cranebrook (t.)
	1000 to 30 agst Mount Callan (t.)	
DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Van Tromp	33 to 1 agst Old Port (t.)	60 to 1 agst The Field
22 to 1 — Epirote	40 to 1 — Bingham (t.)	
EBOR HANDICAP.		
6 to 1 agst Bourton	10 to 1 agst Druid	
WOLVERHAMPTON STAKES.		
	3 to 1 agst Dulcet.	

THURSDAY.—A thinly-attended room, and betting on too small a scale to have any effect upon the prices:—

ST. LEGER.		
11 to 2 agst Pyrrhus the First (t.)	10 to 1 agst Iago	25 to 1 agst Erin-go-bragh
11 to 2 — Sir Tatton Sykes (t.)	10 to 1 — The Traverser	30 to 1 — Cranebrook
	10 to 1 — Fancy Boy (t.)	33 to 1 — Poynton (t.)
	15 to 1 — Broadcard	33 to 1 — Mount Callan (t.)
8 to 1 — Grimston	20 to 1 — Sing	40 to 1 — Cranebrook (t.)
DERBY.		
	50 to 1 agst Red Hart	

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Produce Stakes of 10 sovs each.  
Mr. J. Skerratt's Romance .. .. . 1  
Mr. Bristow's Marietta .. .. . 2  
The Wolverhampton Stakes of 25 sovs each, and 100 added.  
Mr. Melkham's Inheritress .. .. . 1  
Mr. Parr's Dulcet .. .. . 2  
The Ladies' Purse of £50 was won in three heats by Mr. Godson's Susannah.  
The Trial Stakes did not fill.

WEDNESDAY.

The Patshull Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 30 added.  
Mr. Johnstone's Fair Helen .. .. . (Ryder) 1  
Mr. Irwin's Connaught Ranger .. .. . 2  
The Chillingham Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.  
Colonel Anson's Treacle .. .. . (Dufflo) 1  
Lord Warwick's Allgor .. .. . 2  
The Cleveland Cup, with £50 added, by subs of 10 sovs each.  
Sir C. Monck's Glossy .. .. . walked over

THURSDAY.

The Wrottesley Stake of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added.  
Mr. Mytton's Aricula, 3 yrs .. .. . (G. Whitehouse) 1  
Lord Wrottesley's Princess Royal, 4 yrs .. .. . 2  
The New Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.  
Mr. Foster's f by Jerred, dam by Priam, 2 yrs .. .. . (Sharpe) 1  
Mr. Critchley's Atalanta, 2 yrs .. .. . 2  
The Holyoake Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.  
Mr. Bell's Fiddleridge, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb .. .. . (Tasker) 1  
Mr. G. Ongley's Roderick, aged, 7st 4lb .. .. . 2  
The Innkeepers' Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats.  
Mr. Mostyn's Black Strap, 4 yrs .. .. . (Whitehouse) 1  
Captain Peyton's Magnet, 4 yrs .. .. . 2

READING RACES.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added; for hunters.  
Mr. P. P. Rolt's Stittenham .. .. . walked over  
The Town Plate of £25, added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs each. Heats.  
Mr. Osbaldeston's Secutor .. .. . (Wakefield) 1  
Mr. Scott's Flatfish .. .. . 2  
The Berkshire Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 50 added.  
Mr. Drinkald's Mongrel .. .. . (Ford) 1  
Mr. Scott's Mosque, aged .. .. . 2  
The Innkeeper's Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, was won, in three heats, by Mr. Leigh's Correct Card (Parsons), beating Mr. Sadler's Messenger, and three others.  
The weather was fine, and the company numerous and respectable.

WEDNESDAY.

The Ladies' Purse of 20 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Heats.  
Mr. Nicoll's Cameleopard .. .. . (Parr) 1  
Mr. Trean's Wild Roe .. .. . 2  
The Reading Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 30 added.  
Mr. Fuller's Tartar .. .. . (T. Day) 1  
Mr. Holloway's Baronet .. .. . 2  
Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, and 25 added, was won by Mr. Osbaldeston's Secutor (Wakefield), beating Mr. Holloway's Baronet and two others.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Chelmsford Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 50 added.  
Lord Exeter's Sis. to Pergularia .. .. . (Gillon) 1  
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet .. .. . 2  
The Hyland's Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.  
Mr. Coape's b f by Cardinal Puff .. .. . (Mann) 1  
Hon. G. Ongley's Maid of Athens .. .. . 2  
The Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each.  
Mr. Hawkes's Red Leg .. .. . (Crouch) 1  
Mr. Ongley's Fama .. .. . 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Marks Hall Handicap, of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.  
Mr. Arber's Caroline .. .. . (Pettit) 1  
Mr. G. Hobson's Binnacle .. .. . 2  
The Town Plate of 50 sovs. Heats.  
Mr. G. Hobson's Chatham .. .. . (Crouch) 1  
Mr. G. Dodson's Libation .. .. . 2  
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats.  
Lord Lonsdale's Jericho .. .. . (Bartholomew) 1  
Mr. Marson's Rufus .. .. . 2

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT AND CORNWALL RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Saltram Stakes of 25 sovs each, &c.  
Captain Crofton's Zuleika, 3 yrs, 7st .. .. . (C. Moon) 1  
Mr. J. King's c by Glancous, out of Dick's dam, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .. .. . 2  
The Ladies' Purse of £50. Heats, once round.  
Mr. Shipley's Brunette, aged, 9st 3lb .. .. . 1  
Mr. King's Flash of Lightning, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb .. .. . 2  
The United Service Plate of 50 sovs. Heats, half a mile.  
Captain Crofton's Strathpey, 5 yrs, 6st 5lb (10lb over) .. .. . (Moon) 1  
Mr. Waring's Fortune Teller, aged, 8st 5lb .. .. . 2  
The Plymouth Plate of 80 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each. Heats, two miles.  
Captain Crofton's Rosa, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .. .. . (Stockings) 1  
Mr. J. King's c by Glancous, out of Dick's dam, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb .. .. . 2

LEWES RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Member's Plate.  
Mr. Roberts's Lady Anne .. .. . (Esling) 1  
Lord G. Bentinck's Plenitude .. .. . 2  
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.  
Sir G. Heathcote's b c by Velociped d by Emilius .. .. . (Norman) 1  
Lord Stradbroke's Lynceus .. .. . 2  
The Cup Stakes.  
Mr. Jackson's Syntaxina .. .. . (T. Brown, Jun.) 1  
Lord G. Bentinck's Pug .. .. . 2

CRICKET.—On Monday last, Blackheath was the scene of some very good sport. Some time since, the men employed at Messrs. Maudsley's engine-factory, Lambeth, offered to play the men at any other similar factory, within ten miles of London. The challenge was immediately accepted by the men employed at Messrs. Penn and Son's engine-factory, Greenwich, and Monday last was the day fixed. There was a very respectable assembly to witness the proceedings. The wickets were pitched about eleven o'clock. Messrs. Maudsley's men commenced, and scored 41 in their first innings. Messrs. Penn and Son's men then scored 69 in their innings, during which there was some most excellent playing. Messrs. Maudsley's men then scored 65 for their second innings. The Greenwich men then won the game with ease, leaving nine wickets to go down.

THE GENTLEMEN OF KENT V. THE GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.—This match was not brought to a conclusion until late last Saturday afternoon. The final score was as follows:—England, 324; Kent, 231.

SUSSEX V. MARYLEBONE.—This match terminated at Brighton on Wednesday afternoon, in favour of Marylebone, by 21 runs. The Marylebone Club made 47 runs more than Sussex in the first innings, the superiority of the latter in the second only, served to diminish the number by which they were defeated.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE TRIUMPH.—The contest for this honour, and £200, between Campbell and Coombes, excites much interest in the aquatic world. A boat has been built for Coombes which does not exceed 36lb. weight. The match will be decided on Wednesday next, from Putney to Mortlake.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale; consequently, the show of samples of that article here to-day was small. Although the amount of business actually transacted was by no means important, the demand may be considered firm, at very full prices. There was more doing in foreign wheat, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 1s per quarter. A few floating cargoes were sold for export to Holland and Belgium, at very low prices. No new barley at market—grinding and other qualities unaltered. Superfine season-made malt went off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds very little was doing. Owing to the unfavourable accounts received from Ireland, respecting the potato crops, the oat trade was active, at an advance of 1s per quarter. All other articles as last advised.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 205d; barley, 40d; oats, 17d. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 11, 21d. Foreign: wheat, 555d; barley, 294d; oats, 905d. Flour, 144d; sacks; malt, 226d quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto white, 46s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 47s; ditto white, 35s to 52s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling, 23s to 28s; malted ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 62s; brown ditto, 51s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 63s; Chesham, 53s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 22s to 24s; tick beans, new, 30s to 37s; ditto old, 27s to 33s; grey peas, 35s to 37s; mangel, 33s to 36s; white, 35s to 40s; bolvers, 40s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s 4d; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 37s, per 280 lb. Foreign—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantz, red, —s to —s, white, —s to —s, 40s.

Seed Market.—This market is generally inactive, at unaltered quotations. Linseed, English, sowing, 39s to 45s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; Hempseed, 35s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 11s; white ditto, 7s to 9s. Turcs, 3s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £20 to £23 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 4s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 6s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 4s to 5s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 8½d to 7d per 4½ loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 45s 2d; barley, 26s 9d; oats, 24s 0d; rye, 29s 8d; beans, 39s 8d; peas, 36s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 49s 9d; barley, 27s 4d; oats, 23s 8d; rye, 31s 10d; beans, 38s 9d; peas, 35s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 8s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 4s; beans, 4s 0d; peas, 4s 0d.

Tea.—Common Congou is rather cheaper, the value of sound being 9d per lb. Public sales of about 25,000 packages will take place on the 23rd instant.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar have been in steady request, at full prices; while refined goods have been purchased with more freedom, brown grocery selling at 63s, and standard loaf at 64s per cwt. The supply on offer is good.

Coffee.—Ceylon is firm, and the turn higher. In all other kinds of Coffee very little is doing. Provisions.—The best parcels of Dutch butter are in fair request, at full prices; but other kinds command very little attention. The best qualities are producing 84s to 90s; and the inferior sorts, 70s to 80s per cwt. In Irish butter, very little is doing. Cork landed, 82s to 84s; Carrick, 84s to 85s; Carlow, 85s to 87s; Waterford, 82s to 85s; and Limerick, 79s to 82s per cwt. The supply of English beef is large, that article has fallen in value 1s to 2s per cwt. Dorset, 90s to 94s; Devon, 89s to 90s per cwt; and fresh, 82s to 12s per dozen. The market for Bacon is very active, at a further advance in value of from



## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been, and continues heavy, under the influence of the supposed future demand for Railway calls. Little temptation to speculate exists, and whatever is done in a speculative view is only to a limited amount. The present situation of the Money Market is rather favourable, or doubtless a decided fall in prices would have resulted ere this. But, although money is certainly more plentiful than it was two months since, the rate is fully maintained. Every thing tends to promise a scarcity at the fall of the present, or beginning of the next year, which induces cautious operations at present, and short dates for loans are preferred. In addition to this, a fair demand, arising from the reaction after the stagnant state of trade, is already displaying itself, and with every probability of extension. Under these circumstances, the present flatness of the Stock Markets is not extraordinary. Although the Consol Market towards the end of the week exhibited a rather improved tone, the list of prices appended shows no tendency to an advance. Exchequer Bills continue extremely flat, from the circumstances described in THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 1st of August. No great change for the better can at present be anticipated. Bank Stock is firm at 208½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 96½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuitants, 95½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuitants, 97½; Long Annuitants, expire Jan. 5, 1860, 107-16; India Stock, 259; India Bonds, £1000, —; Ditto, under £1000, 22; South Sea Stock, —; Ditto, Old Annuitants, 95½; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 12; Ditto, £500, 12; Ditto, Small, 9.

A slight advance in Mexican, on Monday, arising from a letter addressed to the Committee of Bondholders, by Messrs. Manning and Mackintosh, has been the principal occurrence of the week in the Foreign House. The letter alluded to states an intention on the part of the Government to appoint Commissioners to receive the amount of duties allocated to the bondholders, as well as to assist in devising any means for lessening the amount of smuggling, which at present deducts so largely from the revenue. These are good intentions; but, in the present distracted state of the country, little benefit can be anticipated. Such appears to be the feeling of the speculators, for a reaction soon placed them at their former quotation. A report that a large amount of the New Stock had been sold by the agents, at a price below the market price of the day has since been positively denied by Messrs. Schneider and Co., and the New Bonds close at the slight improvement of 23½, for money, 24 to 23½ for account. In Spanish there has been scarcely any business. The Five per Cent. has fluctuated between 25½ and 25½, the closing price. Portuguese are firmer, but have only partially recovered the fall of last week. The closing quotations are—Five per Cent. 46. Four per Cent. 43½ to 44. Dutch Four per Cent. are 94½ to 93½. Two-and-a-half per Cent. 59½. Belgian are 98. Brazilian, 90, and Old Mexican, 20½, ex. div.

The impulse in the Share Market last week has now ceased, and has been succeeded by the customary reaction. As the week advanced, however, some of the old lines improved, particularly Great Western Stock. London and Birmingham, on the contrary, has receded nearly ten pounds a share, from the effect produced by the speech of the Chairman with regard to the future dividends. Midland Stock has also suffered depression. The business of the Share Market at the close of the week was limited, but prices did not show any tendency to further depression. The following are last prices:—Aberdeen, 8½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 130½; Ditto, New (issued at 7½ dis.), 32½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 7½; Buckinghamshire, ½ dis.; Caledonian, 15½; Cambridge and Oxford, ½; Chester and Holyhead, 26½; Direct Northern, 1½; Eastern Counties, 23½; Ditto, New, 7½ p.; Ditto, Perpet., 5 per Cent., ½ p.; Ditto, York Extension, 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 74; Edinburgh and Perth, 3; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 24½; Great Western, 152; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 23½; Hull and Selby, 107; Leeds and Bradford, 68; Leicester and Bedford, ½ dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., ½ dis.; London and Birmingham, 225½; Ditto, Thirds, 7½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 29½; Ditto, Fifths, 25½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 65½; London and South-Western, 75; Ditto, New, 27½; London and York, 24½; Lynn and Ely, 15½; Manchester and Leeds, —; Ditto, Quarters, 9; Ditto, Fifths, 11; Ditto, Extension, 2½ premium; Manchester and Birmingham, 85; Ditto, Quarter Shares (A), 15½; Ditto, Quarter Shares (B), 15½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1 premium; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 139; Ditto, New, 36½; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 42½; Ditto, New, 11½; Newcastle and Berwick, 28½; North British, 38½; Ditto, Half Shares, 14½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 3½; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1½; North Staffordshire, 3½ p.; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 1½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8; Preston and Wyre, 35½; Scottish Central, 18½; Scottish Midland, 6½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3; Shropshire Union, ½ dis.; South Midland, ½ p.; South Eastern and Dover, 44½; Do., New (do. £15) 3½; South Wales, 4½; Swans, and Longshore and Camerton, 3; Vale of Neath, 1½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3; Welsh Midland, 1; West Riding Union, 3½ p.; York and North Midland Extension, 35½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 13½; Boulogne and Amiens, 12½; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Mackenzie), 1½; Ditto, ditto (Espeleto), 1½; Dutch Rhineish, 6; East Indian, ½; Jamaica Stock Midland Junction, ½; Luxembough, 1½; Northern of France, Constituted 12½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5½. Real del Monte, Unregistered, 3½.

**SATURDAY MORNING.**—Bank Stock was a point worse yesterday, and Consols receded about ½ per cent. for time and money. Exchequer Bills did not alter. In the Foreign Market, Spanish Three per Cent. was a turn worse.—The Share Market fully supported the prices of the preceding day. Great Western Stock rather improving from the satisfactory nature of future prospects.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

CROWN-OFFICE, AUGUST 10.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Dundalk.—Daniel O'Connell, Jun., Esq., in the room of Thomas Nicholas Redington, Esq., who has accepted the office of Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

City of Chester.—The Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Leicestershire.—Colonel T. F. Fowke, Esq., to be Captain; Lord J. Manners to be Lieutenant; H. D. Ekinke to be Lieutenant; J. Knight to be Lieutenant; R. Harrington to be Ensign; A. Lafarge to be Ensign; W. Laing to be Ensign.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNOUNCED.—W. M'LENEUX, Sandwich, Innkeeper. T. REDFORD, Crofton, baker.

BANKRUPT.—J. TURNER, Ludgate-hill, Jeweller. W. TUNLEY and R. S. POTTS, Old Change, City, common carriers. H. PARNELL, Moorgate-street Chambers, City, auctioneer. W. H. MORTIMER, Lower Harley-street, Marylebone, wood-paviour. J. HAYWARD and D. ADAM, Paternoster-row, booksellers. W. MITCHELL, Westminster, Kent, draper. J. BISHOP, Manchester, painter. A. SMITH and T. IRVINE, Liverpool, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. CLELAND, Edinburgh, stock-broker. T. HISLOP, Alloa, grocer. A. STEWART, Hillside, farmer. P. STIRLING and J. STIRLING, Edinburgh, stables.

FRIDAY, AUG. 14.

BANKRUPT.—J. B. BLOOMFIELD, Jun., Poole, chemist. F. and J. HOLMES, Southtown, Little Yarmouth, shipbuilders. J. W. STRATTON, Cambridge, tailor. J. M. PRICE, Warmist, Whitliffe, innkeeper. S. PUCKERING and W. T. MAKINS, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen merchants. J. BIRCH, Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor. T. U. KNIGHT, Princes-street, Gravesend, grocer. W. L. OLLARD, Upwell, Cambridgehire, auctioneer. C. TAYLOR, Birmingham, brass manufacturer. T. CLANE, Kegworth, Leicestershire, brewer. BROWNE, East-street, Southampton, hatter. R. OXTOBY, Wansford, and W. C. OXTOBY, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, millers. R. NAYLER, Marlborough, Wilts, licensed victualler. G. ENGLAND, Brimscombe, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, and Basinghall-street, City, cloth factor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. EWING, Jun., Glasgow, fletcher. W. OGG and W. M'ILLAN, Aberdeen, whisky and musical instrument makers. J. BROWN, Glasgow, share-broker. W. HACKNEY, Dundee, merchant. R. BINNIE, Grahamston, Falkirk, merchant. W. CUMMING, Portree, merchant.

BIRTHS.

In Gloucester-road, Hyde-park-gardens, Mrs. Joseph Bowstead, of a son.—At Cogrove, the Lady Maria Ponsonby, of a son.—At Myddelton-square, the lady of Dr. Golding Bird, of a daughter.—At Enfield Highway, the wife of the Rev. John Fuller Russell, of a son.—At 16, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Dr. Manson, of a daughter.—At Hunsdon, Hert, the lady of Edmund Calvert, Esq., of a daughter.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mrs. Gustavus Coulson, of a daughter.—In Regent-square, Mrs. John Winstanley, of a daughter.—At Brighton, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Morris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Wallace Church, Cheshire, Simon York, Esq., to Victoria Mary Louisa, second daughter of Colonel the Hon. Sir Edward and Lady Cust.—On the 6th instant, at Southwell, Notts, George, son of James Haycock Hill, Esq., to Georgina Marian, daughter of the Ven. George Wilkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham.—At Kensington, Arthur Murray, Esq., 62nd Regiment, to Laura Montague, youngest daughter of J. M. Reynolds, Esq.—At St. Mary-lebone Church, the Rev. Watson Buller Pole, to Matilda, daughter of Sir Peter Pole, Bart.—On the 8th ult., at Celbridge, Ireland, Lord Langford, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Conolly, M.P. His Lordship is a near relative and godson of the Duke of Wellington, and was born at Paris in 1825.—At Brighton, Richard Boulton, Esq., to Caroline Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Boulton.—At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, John Duke Coleridge, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, to Jane Fortescue, third daughter of the Rev. G. T. Seymour.—At Dorking, William James Humphry, Esq., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Heathfield Young, Esq.—At Tunstall, Kent, the Rev. Edward Kaye Burton, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Emily Dulicella, daughter of the late Rev. George Moore.

DEATHS.

At Tapton-house, Derbyshire, Elizabeth, the wife of George Stephenson, Esq.—At his residence, Guildford-street, Russell-square, William Kirby, Esq., in the 90th year of his age.—On the 7th instant, Major-General Edward Boardman, of the Hon. East India Company's service.—At Nun-grove, Peckham-rye, John Wade, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.—At Stockwell, Thomas Harrison, Esq., late of the East India Company's service.—At Norwood, Surrey, Mrs. Nisbett, in her 75th year.—At Kensington-gore, Thomas Fraser Barclay, Esq.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Harriet Arabella, wife of Richard Hereford, and second daughter of the late Sir Robert Mordaunt, Bt.—At Bognor, Elizabeth, relict of the late Sir Benjamin Cavendish Doyle, Knight, Captain R.N.—At New House, Hants, Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Cameron.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princes of Wales, and Princess Royal.—The Patrons of this Popular Establishment and the Public are respectfully apprised that the present week will terminate the successful career of the Grand Military Spectacle of our Indian Victories, in consequence of the forthcoming novelties. On MONDAY, August 17, and following evenings most positively the Last Six Nights of THE SIX INVASION, or England's Triumphs of 1846; together with splendid Scenes of the Hippodrome; concluding with an Equestrian Drama, entitled THE NAMELESS.—Box-Office open from 11 to 5.—Stage-Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

**THE GREAT NASSAU BALLOON from CREMORNE**  
GARDENS, Chelsea, at Half-past Six o'clock on MONDAY. A Hanch of Venison in the Coffee Room, at, and after Five o'clock on the same day.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE LAST NIGHT.

The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that there will be a FAREWELL NIGHT, on THURSDAY next, AUGUST 20th, 1846, when will be presented, Rossini's celebrated Opera, entitled IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Mme. Grisi; Bertha, Mme. Bellini; Il Conte d'Almaviva, Sig. Mario; Bartolo, Sig. Lablache; Basilio, Sig. F. Lablache; and Figaro, Sig. Fornasari.

In the course of the evening, the new and original advertisement, entitled LE JUGEMENT DE PARIS, comprising a new and original Grand Pas, composed expressly for this occasion by M. Perrot, the music by Sig. Pagni, entitled LE PAS DES DEESSES, by Mdlle. Taglioni, Mdlle L. Grabin, and Mdlle. Cerito, representing the parts of Les Deesses; Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, Mdlle. James, Mdlle. Honore, representing the parts of Les Graces; M. St. Leon, Paris; Mdlle. Lamoureux, L'Amour; Mdlle. Julien, L'Hymen; Mdlles. Cassan and Demellise, Nymphs; and M. Perrot, Mdlle. R. Hughes; Vocalists, Mrs. Aveling Smith, Mrs. John Roe, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Binge, and Mr. J. W. Sharp, the best comic singer of the day.

After which, the LAST SCENE of Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Madame Castellan; Lisa, Mdlle. Corbair; Count Rodolfo, Sig. F. Lablache; Alasio, Sig. A. Giubili; and Elvino, Sig. Correll.

To be followed by the FIRST TABLEAU from the successful New Grand Ballet, entitled LA LALA ROCKIE. Pas Symphonique, Mdlle. Cerito; Supported by Mdlles. Demellise, Cassan, James, and Honore, and Corps de Ballet.

After which, the FIRST TABLEAU of BOLINE: ou, La Dryade. Mazourka D'Extase, Mdlle. Lucile Grabin, and M. Perrot.

A SELECTION from the admired Ballet of ONDINE. Comprising the celebrated Pas de L'Ombre, by Mdlle. Cerito.

To conclude with the SECOND ACT of the admired Ballet, LA SYLPHIDE. La Sylphide, Mdlle. Taglioni; James, M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade, Doors open at Seven o'clock; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

## COLOSSEUM.—A Grand Mexican ALOE, or Century Plant,

30 feet high, now in Bloom, has been added to the various splendid Attractions of this matchless Exhibition, without any extra charge. This rare and beautiful Plant is a different species from any before exhibited in Europe. It has some thousand flowering buds upon it, was cultivated between Mexico and Texas, has been brought a distance of 7000 miles, and purchased by the Proprietor of the Colosseum.

The Atmospheric Effects in the marvellous PANORAMA OF LONDON by Night are repeated every half-hour. Holiday Prices continued. Music, 3 till 5; and 5 till half-past 10. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

## VAUXHALL.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and

18th of August, the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ANNUAL FETE and FANCY FAIR, for the BENEFIT of the SCHOOL; on which occasion, the Children of that Institution will appear in the Gardens, and one of the Boys will speak the Annual Address from the Grand Orchestra. The Gardens, on these days, will be opened at Three o'clock, with a Royal Salute, and the Entertainments will take place as follows:—

## PROGRAMME

At Four o'clock, on the Ballet Stage, Mr. Nichols, the celebrated Trampoline Clown, RUNNING UPON NOTHING, and other Athletic Performances, by Benedict Tournaire, &c. &c. To be followed by PONY RACES on the WATERLOO GROUND.

The First Part of the Grand Concert will take place at Half-past Five o'clock. Musical Director, Mr. A. Lee. Second Part, at Seven o'clock, Mrs. Aveling Smith, Mrs. John Roe, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Binge, and Mr. J. W. Sharp, the best comic singer of the day.

After which, at Seven o'clock, on the Ballet Stage, the AMERICAN BROTHERS (the Rivals of Rialto) will go through their wonderful, extraordinary, and classical performances.

At Eight o'clock the Rotunda Theatre will be thrown open, when TOURMAILLIE'S TROUPE of unrivalled Equestrians will perform some extraordinary feats of HORSEMANSHIP.

At Ten o'clock the Second Part of the Grand Concert.

At Eleven o'clock, Gorgeous Chinese Procession and Fireworks.

A Ball Room, 500 feet in length, has been erected in the Italian walk; it will be brilliantly illuminated, and opened at an early part of the evening for dancing. The Grenadier Guards Band will be in attendance, under the direction of Mr. Creaton. Master of the Ceremonies, M. Gouriol, of Her Majesty's Theatre.—Admission, TWO SHILLINGS.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL

LECTURE, by Dr. RYAN, Dally; and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Professor BACHOFFNER'S LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments. DAILY. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending inclined planes, FAIRBELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. HALL'S PATENT STEAM VALVE, THE OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Admission, 1s; Schools Half-price.

## HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS.—On

the 17th inst. will be published a SHORT HISTORY OF THE SUCCESSION OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; with their Dates, the Prices of their Coins, with Portraits, &c. Price 1s. by Post, 1s. 2d. To be had of any Bookseller; or of FREDERICK WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 46, Strand, London.

## GERANIUMS.—Just Published, price Threepence.

A COMPLETE TREATISE ON THE CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GERANIUM; with a Descriptive List of the Best Flowers by the EDITOR OF "THE FLOREIST'S JOURNAL." Four Postage Stamps sent to Messrs. GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London, will ensure the return of this valuable Treatise, FREE, to any part of the Kingdom.

Now publishing, PART II. of the Penny Illustrated

MATTHEW HENRY'S COMMENTARY. Beautifully printed in a Demy Quarto, and issued in Weekly Numbers at ONE PENNY; Monthly Parts, in Wrapper, 4d. Number 22 of the DOMESTIC BIBLE, price 3d. Section 1, Ditto, containing the PENTATEUCH, price 3s. 6d. THE PENNY PORTABLE COMMENTARY, A. B. C. of the Bible, this work commences on Saturday last. The entire work costs only 4s. 10d. Prospectuses on application. PARTBIDGE and OAKLEY, 34, Paternoster-row.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

By R. J. CULY, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARYLLO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNA, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyl-place, Regent-street.

## NEW EDITION OF THE SPORTSMAN'S DIRECTORY; or Park and

Gamekeeper's Companion. Containing Instructions for Breeding, Feeding, and Dressing Game; Hunting, Coursing, and Shooting; Fishing; Preserving Game and Pigeons; Breeding Pheasants, Partridges, Pigeons, and Rabbits; Description of all kinds of Poaching; how to detect Poachers' Works; Directions for Destroying Vermin, &c. With an Appendix, containing valuable Receipts, and Abstracts of the Game Laws. By JOHN MAYER, Gamekeeper. Seventh Edition. Comprising the most recent changes in the Theory and Practice of Sporting. 5s., cloth lettered. London: BENTLEY, Mr. HARRISON, and Co., Stationers, High-court. Of whom may be had, BLAINE ON THE DISEASES OF DOGS. 8vo., 9s., cloth.

## THE JOURNALS OF THE FINE ARTS ON PHOTOGRAPHY.

—A daguerreotype portrait, that could truly be pronounced a flattering likeness, was certainly never expected to see: that phenomenon, however, was presented to us on recently visiting the establishment of Mr. Claudet.—Athens, July 4. "We confess we had no idea of the possibility of producing anything so artistic and elegant on a metal plate."—Art Union, July 1. Mr. Claudet's productions are more nearly to the highly-finished miniature than anything we have yet seen.—Literary Gazette, July 4.

## CLAUDET'S DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAITS, lately

so much eulogised by the leading papers, and particularly by the journals of the fine arts, are all now inverted, and when coloured by Mr. Manson, an artist of ability, are the most exquisite miniatures. Mr. Claudet operates himself, and never allows an inferior portrait to leave his establishment. He is a Frenchman, and a respectable family. Open from Nine o'clock.—18, King William-street, near the Adelphi Gallery.

## "PHOTOGRAPHY." The recent improvements made by Mr.

BEARD in this magical department of science, certainly place it beyond comparison with other methods of taking portraits. The glaring effect, of which many complained, is now entirely obviated, and the result now presents, in its appearance, in colouring, and effect which art can never hope to attain.—Illustrated London News, May 30.

Mr. Beard's Establishments are at 85, King William-street, City (where application for Licenses should be made); 34, Parliament-street, Westminster; and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

## COINS OF ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, AND ROME.—

PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and medals: which can be had post free, by sending six (6) stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s. N.B. Coins sent by post.

## HEAL and SON'S LIST OF BEDDING, containing a full

description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which persons are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post.

HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 193, Tottenham-court-road.

## HOT WEATHER.—TRAVELLING.—SEA-SIDE.—The

REGISTERED PALETTE in London, only at 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange; and the chief Llama Cloth Warehouse, 114, Regent-street. Do not be deceived by a similarity of name placed in the windows of a few cheap shops in the neighbourhood of the Patentees. Each Palette is stamped H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street.

## SPORTSMEN, who wish to be effectually protected from the

weather, are invited to try BEARD'S WATERPROOF SHOOTING JACKETS, which, without being air-tight, are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, equally with his well-known OVER-COATS—more than 40 years' experience, trial of which has produced the universal admission that they are REALLY completely impervious to the rain, and not so merely in NAME. A large Stock of first-rate Garments of both kinds, kept to select from.—Made only by W. Beards, Tailor and Over-Cost Maker, 69, Cornhill (North side), and shortly, at 96, New Bond-street.—Waterproof Cloaks, Habits, &c., for Ladies.

## LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—The Directors

hereby GIVE NOTICE that a DIVIDEND of £3 per cent. upon the paid-up Capital of the Company, being after the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 10th SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the Bank, Lothbury, without deduction for Income-tax, which will be paid by the Bank. By order of the Board, JAMES WILLIAM GILBERT, General Manager. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th August to 10th September.

## CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE AS-

SURANCE SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given that the usual Dividend of Five per Cent. (less Income-Tax), on the paid up Capital on the Shares of the Society, will be payable at this Office, on and after Thursday, the 20th day of August instant. Proprietors living at a distance may obtain their Dividends either by sending an Order to the Secretary, or by applying to any of the Society's Agents.

GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

79, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, August 15th, 1846.

## THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street. TRUSTEES.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. W. G. Prescott, Esq.  
Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq. Baron L. de Rothschild.  
Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Forms of proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency, annuities, endowments, loans, &c., and the fifth annual report, with every information, may be had at the office, where works and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.

Table of Premium payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, by a person of the age of 25, to secure the sum of £100 to be paid at death, or on his attaining the respective ages of 50, 55, and 60, whichever event shall first occur:—

Age next birthday.	Age Fifty.			Age Fifty-five.			Age Sixty.																			
	Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.	Year.	Half-Year.	Quarterly.																	
25	3	16	4	1	9	0	0	19	8	3	5	5	1	13	3	0	16	9	13	2	1	9	6	0	14	11

Policies may be effected daily.

July 30th, 1846.

By order of the Board,

THOS. MULLINDER, Secretary.

## REMOVAL.—DR. CULVERWELL has REMOVED to

10, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET.

**TO MILLINERS.**—Required immediately, several Improvers to the Millinery Business. A premium expected. Also, a Young Lady who Writes a Good Hand and understands Entering Goods. Apply personally to Madame TREACHER, 57, Regent-street, near Swan and Edgar's.

## TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is

now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Jones's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

## JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at

the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

## SIX POUNDS OF GOOD TEA, for 15s.—Since it is barely

possible that anything can be done about the duties this season, 2s. 6d. a pound is likely to be the quotation at present for useful tea; other sorts at 2s. 10d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 10d. Coffee, 9d., 1s., and 1s. 3d.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate.

## LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.—MRS.

HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, keeps a select and complete Teaching of the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

## ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &amp;c.—

POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, have introduced a new fabric for varicose veins, weakness, &c., which possesses sufficient elasticity for drawing on, and compression to afford the required support without the trouble of lacing. It has been pronounced by eminent practitioners a very valuable invention, from the convenience of its application, and efficiency in its uniform pressure.

## CHEMICAL WONDERS.—Electro-plating Liquid Silver,

1s. and 3s. per bottle, restores and maintains the original beauty of damaged plated articles. GOLD REVIVER, 2s. 6d.; GOLD VARNISH, 1s. 6d., make old tarnished frames equal to the most brilliant new ones.—THE GERMAN FLY DESTROYER, 1s., clears the house at once of those pests, flies and beetles, and is warranted innocuous, except to those insects. Sole Manufacturer, SMITH, 281, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street.

## FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.—Purchasers of Fenders,

Fire-irons, Tea-trays, Table Cutlery, and Kitchen Furniture, &c., may effect a saving of 30 per cent. by purchasing of R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House, where may be inspected the largest Stock in London. Books of prices, with 200 drawings gratis, or sent post-free. Established 1818.

## THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT

WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, turned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work, verandahs, lawns, &c., and flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.